The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7182. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION AT UTICA TO-DAY.

NO DIVERSITY OF OPINION ABOUT THE HEAD OF THE TICKET—THE TALK ABOUT THE SECOND PLACE—GENERAL EXPECTATION THAT THE OLD TICKET WILL BE RENOMINATED—THE PROBABLE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—At an early hour this morning the delegates to the Republican State Convention began to arrive in the city. From the earliest hour of the morning until the latest hour of the evening it was apparent that there was not the slightest possible chance for any diversity of opinion concerning the head of the ticket. Everybody was for Dix, and nobody contemplated the possibility of any other candidate. It was settled that John A. Dix was to be the next Governor of the Empire State. In politics, as in everything else, it is uncertainty which gives zest, and the matter having been settled by public opinion, it was impossible to create much talk about it. But it was soon apparent that it was entirely different concerning the places of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. For the first place the present incumbent, Gen. Robinson, was most prominently mentioned, and for a time it seemed that he had the field wholly to himself, but at noon Hon. George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, appeared on the scene, and there was a change immediately apparent. The current for a time ran strongly in favor of Batcheller, but there was nothing decided in favor of him or any one else. The delegates were casting about for the strongest men for the second place on the ticket, and the friendly rivalry for the position of Lieutenant Governor meant this and nothing more. Early in the afternoon a new complication appeared in the reported candidacy of Hon. A. B. Cornell, who was said to be supported by Senator Conkling and his friends, and the movement in his favor made perceptible headway, but it was not so successful as those who had it in charge anticipated. Many delegates who were opposed to Gen. Robinson were seeking a proper candidate outside of those who had been named, and in this way several prominent names were mentioned. Among them was that of Hon. Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, and for a short time the tide ran so strongly in his favor that his nomination seemed assured. But Mr. Bass himself put an end to this movement by declarations that he could not under any circumstances accept the position. He had been selected by the Republicans of Buffalo for re-election to Congress, and he was bound in good faith to serve them in that capacity. After this the sentiment was strongly in favor of Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, but it came to nothing, in consequence of the declaration of Mr. Francis that he could not accept the position. The struggle for the place soon resolved itself on the surface into one between Gen. Robinson and Mr. Batcheller. In a short time it was generally conceded that the old ticket would be renominated. By this was meant that Dix would be named for Governor, Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, Alexander Barkley for Canal Commissioner, Thomas Kirkpatrick for Prison Inspector, and Alexander S. Johnson for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Opinion on these important questions having settled down for the time being to something like certainty, speculation was next rife as to the presiding officers of the convention. The State Committee, at its last meeting in New-York, adjourned to meet in this city to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, so that nothing could be positively determined to-night as to these places. But the sentiment of the delegates plainly indicated what would be the probable action of the committee and convention. Hon. John M. Francis, of Rensselaer, or Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy would be the temporary Chairman; and Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York, would be permanent President. No one has been indicated from the several Congressional districts for places on the several committees of the convention, and none will be until to-morrow morning. None of the delegations have yet held meetings except that of Kings County, at which only general matters were informally discussed.

Concerning the platform little has yet been publicly said. It is known, however, that a delegation representing the Germans of New-York has arrived for the purpose of going before the Committee on Resolutions and insisting on a plank in favor of repealing the Sunday laws, and another against the exemption of church property from taxation. What result will attend their efforts cannot be stated, for no opinion upon these questions has been expressed by the delegates.

THE DELEGATES ON THE TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK—DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THE MEN NAMED FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—When the train started from New-York at 10 A. M. the delegates on board were A. M. Leggat, from First Assembly District, New-York City; E. E. Thorne, Grand Master State of New-York, from the Fourth; William C. Hunter, Anthony Yeomans, E. Lawrence, and Austin Leake, from the Fifth; William Terhune, Seventh; John N. Lanthier, J. J. O'Brien, and S. Smith, Eighth; J. W. Jacobus, Ninth; J. W. Mason, Seventeenth; Bernard Biglin, Eighteenth; Judge Dittenhoefer, George Opdyke, and Postmaster James, Twentieth; Alexander P. Ketchum, Twenty-first; John Sanderson, Queens County; C. B. White, Richmond County; George Lamoree, of Dutchess County; Judge W. Robertson, of Westchester; also, Amherst Wight, Jr., of Westchester; Jacob Worth, J. L. Jameson, and David B. Williams, of Kings County; John Birdsall, Isaac H. Cox, G. J. Garretson, W. Husse, and J. J. Copwell, of Queens. During the trip up to Albany the subject of the convention naturally was the reigning topic, and the several gentlemen hitherto named in connection with the second place on the ticket were freely discussed by the delegates, with a view to obtaining a fair estimate of the regard in which each was held. The interchanges of opinion brought out the best points in the character of the gentlemen talked of, and were nothing more than generous endeavors to do the best for the party, without any reference to individuals. Of course there was some diversity of sentiment as to the best man for our next Lieutenant Governor. While it was generally conceded that Gen. Robinson had filled the requirements of his office with credit to the Republican Party, many delegates were inclined, by personal preferences, to desire the nomination of either Hon. A. B. Cornell or Hon. James W. Husted.

Speaking on this point, Mr. George Opdyke remarked that Mr. Cornell was in every way a worthy man, and, as he understood it, specially favored by Senator Conkling's friends. He did not know, however, whether Mr. Cornell would accept the nomination if it were tendered him. Speaking of Gen. Husted's chances, Mr. Opdyke said he thought them good, if the General would accept, which he did not appear to be willing to do.

Mr. Joel W. Mason did not think that any decision had been reached in the question yet, and while he feared that Mr. Cornell might not accept the nomination, that gentleman was, in his judgment, a most desirable candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Mason and others had left New-York without any intention of changing the old ticket, unless they saw that it would be better for the State and for the Republican Party's interest to do so. In any event, there would be no division of serious import manifest at the Convention. He nevertheless was personally favorable to Mr. Cornell. So, too, were Senator Tobey and others.

Mr. E. E. Thorne, of New-York, thought that Mr. Cornell would be urged to accept the nomination, and that he could, in all probability, get it. Still he believed that Gen. Husted stood as good a chance as anybody mentioned, if he could be induced to allow his name to be presented to the convention, but this he thought was what Mr. Husted would not do.

The remaining New-York City delegates did not dare to declare preferences. They merely stated that they would do what they understood to be in accord with the sentiments of the majority of the members of the convention. Hon. Bernard Biglin, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, put the dominant feeling in a nutshell when he stated that it was the desire of the New-York delegation to go straight to the convention fully apprised of the course believed to be best, and to vote solidly in that direction, sinking all personal prejudices in the determination to serve the real interests of Republicanism in New-York State. There should not, nor would there be any split, division, or puerile contention at the convention. Delegates would enter it fully equal to the exigencies of the hour, well informed on the purposes of the party, and able to vote intelligently when their names were called. Austin Leake, of the Fifth Assembly District, only reiterated the sentiments of Mr. Biglin, and it was evident that whatever might be the wishes of individuals, the convention would be unanimous with regard to the ticket.

At Albany there was an accession to the number of representatives going to Utica in the following delegates from several rural districts: From the First Rensselaer District, James Forsyth, R. J. Clexton; Second Rensselaer, Mr. Abbott, A. B. King, and J. A. Quackenbush; Third Rensselaer, J. Van Heusen; Washington, J. S. Smart and Controler Hopkins; Essex, Senator Tobey, E. W. Rogers, and Mr. Bissell; Clinton, Gen. Moffitt; Albany, Ex-Senator Truman B. Rounse, R. P. Lathrop, James E. Shaddock, Ex-Senator Rogers, Robert K. Oliver, Alexander Sailes, George Napey, William M. Bender, Orson M. Ford, Peter Schoenmaker, and Charles B. Easton; Delaware, E. W. Griffin.

On the way up the new arrivals heartily entered into the conversation, concerning the convention, going on around them. Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, thought that the old ticket of 1872 should not be altered, as neither of its leaders had merited aught but the highest commendation from the party. It would not be sound policy to remove the Lieutenant Governor, against whom not a word could be said, even though his successor would bring additional strength to the party. In this view of the subject Controller Hopkins, who had just come on board, heartily concurred, adding, however, that if a change were imperative no better man could have been thought of than Cornell. Still, he was in favor of preserving the old ticket. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Judge Robertson were on board the train, but did not take any part in these discussions.

On the train's arrival here several delegates from different districts were spoken with by THE TIMES reporters in relation to the condition of politics in each county.

TALKS WITH COUNTRY MEMBERS—PROSPECTS OF THE PARTY IN THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS—HARMONY EXHIBITED EVERYWHERE—REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED.

Hon. R. W. Stroud, of Onondaga, is enthusiastic over the party prospects in his own Congressional district, which he thinks will go Republican by a large and increased majority. The chances of the nomination for Congress are now pretty evenly divided between Gen. Leavenworth, R. M. Gere, and Frank Hiscock, with a slight leaning toward the last-mentioned. Hiscock, however, like the other two, will have to retire from the field in case David Mitchell, who is now at Clinton Springs, should so far recover his health as to be able to accept the nomination.

Ex-Senator Richard Crowley, of Niagara, feels satisfied that the party prospects in his district (the new Thirtieth Congressional) were bright. On the 1st of October the convention will renominate the present Congressman, Hon. Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Crowley and all the other Niagara delegates are fully confident of their candidate's success by a large majority.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, present member of Congress for this (the Twenty-third) Congressional district, states that he is not aware of any change of political feeling there since Gen. Dix got his 2,100 majority two years ago, except it be more strongly in favor of the Governor, and rather thinks the Republican majority for Governor will be considerably increased at this election. With regard to the prospects of the candidate for Congress, Mr. Roberts did not wish to speak at all, for the obvious reason that he is himself that candidate.

Mr. John M. Francis, on the part of the Rensselaer delegation, describes the condition of the Republican Party in his district as united and active, and confident of securing the election of their candidates by a majority of 300 to 400. Hon. Martin I. Townsend, as the candidate for Congress, stands high in the respect of the community. There is no candidate for Assembly, and up to the present no other candidates have been nominated.

Senator Woodin, of Cayuga, says that the Republican nominations for members of Assembly in Cayuga are, for the First District, Erastus Hussey, and for the Second, Leonard F. Hardy. The Republican nomination for member of Congress is C. D. Macdougall. These are all renominations, and are sure of re-election. Nominations have also been made by both the Democrats and the Prohibitionists, but even in the Second Assembly District, where both these parties have nominated Jerome Fuller, they stand no chance against the Republicans. In the First District the Prohibitionists have nominated for Assemblyman Garret L. Van Doren. In the same district the Democratic nominee is Charles S. Beardsley. The general condition of things is most harmonious and satisfactory, and Gen. Dix is certain of a larger majority than his last.

Senator Charles Kellogg, of Madison County, states in reference to local politics that there will be no opposition to the Republican candidates. He says that everything looks favorable, and that beyond doubt they would send two Republican members to the Assembly. The county convention has not been held yet; so that, although there are several candidates in the field, it is not known who will be chosen. There will be no opposition to the Republican candidate for Congress, and he does not think there will be any Democratic candidate put forward for Assembly. This county has latterly given a Republican majority of 1,500, and will do the same at the approaching election.

Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer County, states that there will be no change in the local politics at the coming election. Ever since the Republican Party was organized in 1860 Herkimer County has given a regular majority of 1,000 to the Republican candidate for Assembly, and will do the same this Fall. This county, combined with Jefferson and Lewis Counties, forms one Congressional district, in which the Republican candidate will have a majority of about 3,000. Mr. Merriam will be a candidate at the approaching election for this seat. The County Conventions have not been held yet, but delegates have been appointed in each of the three counties.

Gen. Moffitt, of Clinton County, states that the Republican Party will carry the county by a larger majority than ever. Andrew Williams, it is believed, will be elected member of Congress. No nominations have been made yet, nor has the County Convention been held.

Senator D. H. Cole, of Orleans, is sanguine as to the success of his party. He said the district to which he was allied was composed of Orleans and Monroe Counties. "Out of the fourteen years," said he, "that we have been a Congressional district, Monroe has had a show for twelve years. We think Orleans is entitled to the privilege of a candidate at the present election." It is not yet determined who Orleans will present as its candidate. Monroe has candidates in the persons of John M. Davy, Gen. John Martindale, and Ex-Senator Morgan. Col. John Davy owns the entire strength of Monroe County, and will probably carry the delegation. Monroe may concede at the convention that the candidate should be given to Orleans County. In this event Orleans will have to name a man acceptable to Monroe. The intention of the Republicans in the district is to make such a nomination as will effectually unite the Republican forces.

Senator John H. Selkreg, of Tompkins County, says his county will unquestionably give a larger Republican majority now than it did last year. Senator Selkreg said his opinion was based upon the feeling of unanimity which pervades the minds of the people. "Last year," said he, "we had unfortunate divisions in regard to candidates; this year we have none." The only county nomination is that for Assemblyman, and this will be made by acclamation in the renomination of William L. Bostwick.

Hon. James W. Husted stated, in reference to the Twelfth Congressional District, that the Democrats would undoubtedly nominate Holmes Odell, the present County Treasurer, because he is the most prominent Democrat in the district. But his action last year with regard to the Democratic county ticket rendered his return to Congress impossible. The Republicans would nominate Amherst Wight, Jr., whose record during two years in the Assembly was first rate, or Elliott C. Cowdin, from the Third Assembly District, whose record was also good. The delegates from the First and Second Assembly Districts were for Wight, those from the Third were pledged to nobody. A Republican will be elected in any event, and Mr. Husted positively declines to be a candidate. Westchester, he thinks, will elect any Republican candidate to the Assembly from the Third District, probably one from the Second, and possibly another from the First. He believed that the Assembly will contain seventy-eight Republicans to fifty Democrats, or a Republican gain of twelve since last year, namely, one each in Warren, Washington, Essex, Clinton, Oswego, Ontario, Otsego, Steuben, Lewis, and Wayne, and two in Onondaga. Mr. Husted thinks that in the adjoining district John Ketchum, the Republican, will be re-elected to Congress; that Mr. Fish will be returned to the Assembly by 500 majority in Putnam, and that Dutchess will possibly elect two Republicans and Columbia one. Gov. Dix's majority in the State will not fall short of 35,000.

A MARKED CONTRAST TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE SECOND-PLACE CANDIDATE PRETTY CLEARLY INDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—While the friendly discussions concerning candidates were going on, the halls of the hotels presented an exciting scene. The corridors were crowded with hundreds of men who have been scarred and grown gray in the service of the Republican Party. Among these were many men who had received proofs of popular confidence in election to offices within the gift of the people. It was also noticeable that there were very few of those who have been stigmatized as "office-holders," that is to say, persons holding offices under the Federal Government. Most prominent among the throngs in the halls were Hon. James W. Husted, Senators Woodin, Tobey, Selkreg, Robertson, Kellogg, Cole, Connelly, Hon. Commodore P. Vedder, Hon. James S. Smart, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. John M. Francis, Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Lyman K. Bass, Hon. E. B. Morgan, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, Hon. Henry R. Pierson, Hon. F. A. Alberger, and Hon. George G. Haskins. These were only a few of those who were to be seen mixing in the crowds. From all that they said it was apparent that in all parts of the State the party is at present in a most satisfactory condition. This can be seen more clearly from the statements of several prominent gentlemen, which have been obtained by THE TIMES correspondents. There is a striking difference between the spirit of the delegates this year and last. Then there was little animation, and comparatively few were in attendance. Now everybody is cheerful, and the crowds are immense. This gathering is in striking contrast with that of last week, when the Democrats met at Syracuse. At that convention there was only doubt, dismay, and dullness on the night before the meeting. Here there is only life, animation and confidence. To everybody the name of John A. Dix was a tower of strength, while at Syracuse that of Samuel J. Tilden was a token of weakness. The heads of the two tickets symbolized the two parties, and fully accounted for the very apparent difference in the appearance of the two bodies.

As the night waned the situation became clearer. It had been clear from the first that unless some good reason could be presented against the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Robinson, the soldier with one leg would secure another term.

In connection with the Lieutenant Governorship, it is not amiss to say that Speaker Husted has been put into and taken out of the contest without any agency of his own. He never announced himself as a candidate, and consequently could not withdraw, as he has been made to do by too officious friends. His position from first to last has been unequivocal and honorable. If Gov. Robinson were to retire, he was a candidate; but under no other circumstances. Gov. Robinson has never retired, and consequently Speaker Husted has never for a single moment been a candidate for the position. The question concerning this place has at this hour been practically settled, and it is that Gen. John C. Robinson, of Broome, is to be his own successor, and the next Lieutenant Governor of New-York. This decision carries with it the remainder of the ticket, for if there is not a break on this portion of the ticket there will be none on the remainder. Barkley will be chosen for Canal Commissioner, Kirkpatrick for Prison Inspector, and Johnson for Court of Appeals.

A SAD PIECE OF NEWS—DEATH OF HON. DAVID J. MITCHELL, OF SYRACUSE.

In the midst of all the turmoil of the convention to-night came the sad news that Hon. David J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, who last year presided over the Republican State Convention, had died at Clifton Springs, this evening at 9 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell had been for several weeks in failing health, but no one anticipated this sudden closing of his life. He was one of the most sterling and prominent Republicans in Central New-York, and but for the condition of his health would have been the Republican candidate for Congress in the Onondaga District.

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES FROM THIS CITY.

The delegates to the Republican Convention at Utica, from this City, departed by various westward-bound trains, on the Hudson River Railroad, at various hours during Monday and yesterday. They were accompanied by many of the alternates, who are entitled to seats, though not allowed to vote in the convention, and a large number of Republicans who have gone to be present on what will doubtless be an interesting occasion. At the primary elections, held on Friday evening last, there were fifty-nine delegates and fifty-nine alternates elected to represent the twenty-one Assembly districts into which this City is divided. The gentlemen selected are such as the Republicans of New-York City can point to with pride. Few delegations to conventions of either party from this City have had among their number gentlemen so favorably known and generally esteemed as Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Ex-Mayor George Opdyke, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, Collector Arthur, Messrs. James W. Farr, Thomas Murphy, Isaac O. Hunt, Alexander P. Ketchum, Thomas C. Acton, Joel W. Mason, and Elwood E. Thorne, all of whom have left for the convention. About forty of those who are to take part in the convention left on Monday. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont left on the 10 A. M. train, Hon. John D. Lawson on one of the night trains, and Commissioner Van Nort, Mr. Sheridan Shook, Ex-Assemblyman Charles Blackie, and a large number took their departure at midnight. Hon. Charles S. Spencer left by the 8 A. M. train yesterday, and among those who took the 10 P. M. train were Ex-Assemblyman L. Bradford Prince, of Queens County; Fire Commissioner Cornelius M. Van Cott, Col. Joel W. Mason, Postmaster James, Ex-Senator William H. Robertson and Amherst White, of Westchester County; Messrs. Marshall B. Blake, B. Biglin, A. J. Dittenhoefer, George Opdyke, Anthony Yeomans, Carl Scweidler, John P. Sillcock, August Kirk, Elwood E. Thorne, William A. Darling, F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo; Henry G. Leask, S. B. Smith, Thomas Geary, Walter W. Adams, Henry Cowan, G. Volney King, Assistant Alderman Kehoe, and others. There were six drawing-room cars and two coaches on this train, all of which were well filled. A number of other gentlemen en route for Utica left by the later trains, and by this morning all those from New-York who are to be present at the convention will have arrived.

THE DELEGATES.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The call for the Republican State Convention, to be held in Utica to-day, authorizes a membership of 243 delegates. We give the list below, by counties and assembly districts, so far as the names have reached us.

ALBANY COUNTY.—1. Orson M. Ford, Benjamin Crounse, Peter Schoonmaker. 2. Henry R. Pierson, William M. Bender, Peter Flanagan. 3. Charles P. Easton, Ralph P. Lathrop, Henry W. Dwight, Charles S. Many. 4. John P. Simpson, Oscar F. Potter, John G. Burch.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—Sumner Baldwin, Allen L. Burr, W. W. Crandall, Rufus L. Colwell, Henry Burt.

BROOME COUNTY.—C. E. Martin, B. R. Johnson, D. L. Brownson, Luke Dickson, J. B. Bowen.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—1. William B. Woodin, John E. Leonard, W. A. Halsey, Thomas Montanye. 2. T. M. Pomeroy, George J. Letchworth, E. B. Morgan, J. L. Parker.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—1. Francis B. Brewer, William B. Martin, Sherman Williams. 2. Daniel Sherman, W. McKinstry, Charles Creal, George P. Isham.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—David Decker, Samuel N. Coe, Charles J. Langdon, James McCann.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—S. F. Allis, Dacoe Kinnier, Ralph Taylor, Daniel Harrington, Jonathan Farnsworth.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Moss K. Platt, L. L. Shedden, Nathan Lapham, John M. Hopkins.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—1. John C. Hogeboom, John C. Newkirk, John D. Langdon. 2. John T. Hogeboom, Francis Silvester, L. A. Tyler.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—A. P. Smith, George W. Phillips, D. C. Squires.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—1. A. F. Getter, M. D. Wheeler, Charles R. Douglas. 2. De Witt Griffin, J. H. Graham, F. G. Barclay.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—1. A. A. Brush, James A. Seward, George W. Owen, James M. Winchell. 2. B. Platt Carpenter, George H. Beattys, Ezra Morehouse, George Lamoree.

ERIE COUNTY.—1. Charles Jessemin, Casper Lord, John Deitzer. 2. William B. Scott, Henry McCulloch, John Schoeman. 3. Joseph Ball, Henry Morse, William Baynes, R. G. Stewart. 4. John Nice, George L. Remington, Jacob Eshelman. 5. E. W. Godfrey, E. D. Webster, Byron A. Churchill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Wells S. Dickinson, W. Andrus, P. H. Shields.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—William G. Wait, James D. Foster, Isaac M. Everest, R. H. Ross.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Warner Miller, J. W. Getman, Archibald C. McGowan, William M. Dorr, H. C. Burlingame.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—1. Orin Greely, Richard Marcy, A. S. Thompson, Elam Cooley. 2. A. W. Peck, W. W. Butterfield, L. Gaige, G. D. McAllister.

KINGS COUNTY.—1. Ludovic Bennett, W. Harrison. 2. W. C. Ogden, John Lee, S. C. Carll. 3. A. C. Perry, S. P. Russell. 4. E. J. Wheelock, John F. Henry, S. Whitehead, P. Buchanan. 5. Eugene D. Berri, Matthew H. Walker. 6. Jacob Worth, Lewis Foelock, George H. Fisher. 7. William Lecraft, W. H. Ray, J. T. Venus. 8. J. R. McNaughton, D. Williams, G. C. Bennett. 9. F. Ellery, Ed. H. Flavin, P. Hurlow, T. Vanderveer, S. Mitchell.

LEWIS COUNTY.—Sidney Sylvester, T. E. Munn, A. L. Clark.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—J. B. Morey, S. P. Morgan, H. D. Page, H. C. Coe.

MADISON COUNTY.—1. Edwin C. Philpot, I. A. Blair, George King. 2. William H. Carpenter, George H. Benjamin, Charles E. Kellogg.

MONROE COUNTY.—1. H. N. Andrews, Willard Hodges, Benjamin Birdsell. 2. J. B. Perkins, William N. Emerson, D. E. Mosely, Lewis Selye, Edward A. Frost, Lyman M. Newton. 3. J. A. Tozier, George Savage, Heman Glass.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—D. C. Shultz, Frothingham Fish, C. G. Barnes, H. S. McElwaine.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.—1. Delegates—George H. Sharpe, Charles V. Lewis. Alternates—Col. Michael W. Burns, John Robinson. 2. Delegates—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—Denis Shea, Joseph Flood. 3. Delegates—Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, Joel B. Erhardt. Alternates—Thomas F. Geary, James Fleming. 4. Delegates—Ellwood E. Thorne, E. Delafield Smith. Alternates—George W. Weed, Nathaniel H. Hall. 5. Delegates—Anthony Yeomans, Edwin H. Lawrence, William C. Hanna. Alternates—John J. Sillcock, James H. Lewis, Jacob Reigar. 6. Delegates—Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Horace M. Ruggles. Alternates—Eneas Ellictt, Michael Smith. 7. Delegates—Hon. John D. Lawson, Gen. P. H. Jones, William Terhune. Alternates—G. Volney King, Frederick A. Shields, Col. James Stevens. 8. Delegates—Abraham Disbecker, Solon B. Smith, John N. Lanthier. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Ratz, Matthew Davis. 9. Delegates—James W. Farr, George F. Merklee, Herman M. Meyer, R. Van Volkenburg. Alternates—George W. Bush, James Jackson, John W. Jacobus, George P. Merwin. 10. Delegates—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; Charles S. Strong, Lewis J. Kirk. Alternates—Sixt Charles Kapff, Gustav Treskatis, M. D.; Constantin Netzsche. 11. Delegates—Edwin D. Morgan, Thomas C. Acton, George M. Van Nort, James McAfee. Alternates—Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Robert G. Cornell, George Bliss, Robert Utley. 12. Delegates—Marshall B. Blake, Chester H. Southworth. Alternates—George W. Coffin, William Paar. 13. Delegates—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton. Alternates—William Wade, Edward R. Harper, Joseph McFarland. 14. Delegates—John H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Herman G. Carter, August Kirk. 15. Delegates—Henry G. Leask, William S. Murray, George Hettrick. Alternates—John J. Steitz, Thomas Stewart, W. Peterkin. 16. Delegates—Isaac H. Bailey, William Henry Anthon. Alternates—Dr. James F. Ferguson, William H. Fitch. 17. Delegates—Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, Charles A. Flammer, James McCandless. Alternates—Henry B. Smith, Clark F. Whittemore, William Allen, Joseph E. Nairn. 18. Delegates—Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, Ferdinand S. Wilmerding. Alternates—Nathaniel A. Cowdrey, Henry E. Howland, Solomon Brutsche. 19. Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, William H. Wareing. Alternates—David M. Holmes, John L. Tonelle. 20. Delegates—George Opdyke, James R. Davis, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Louis J. Phillips. Alternates—Col. Elliott T. Shepard, William Marsh, Philip McMahon, Charles H. Wilson. 21. Delegates—Alexander P. Ketchum, Henry C. Robinson, Simon Seward, William Haw, Jr. Alternates—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Otis T. Hall, Hiram S. Williams, Sylvester Eddy.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—1. Peter D. Walter, Richard Crowley, A. W. Comstock. 2. O. C. Bordwell, William Pool, Guy C. Humphrey.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—1. William J. Bacon, William K. Gilmore, I. L. Addington, Daniel M. Prescott. 2. R. H. Morehouse, M. D. Raymond, S. R. Howe. 3. Archible Hess, Eri Kinne, Stephen Cromwell. 4. J. Robert Moore, Squire Utley, Samuel Ferguson.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Charles E. Hubbell, N. Grumbach, Horace J. Frazer, James J. Belden. 2. Reuben W. Stroud, Frank Hiscock, Samuel Willis, John Wells. 3. Nicholas Peters, Darwin L. Pickard, F. M. Severance, Henry Candee.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Charles T. Titus, Jeremiah Drew, Lewis B. Halsey, J. Harvey Goodale. 2. E. M. Madden, John Burt, Francis Marvin, James W. Hoyt.

ORLEANS COUNTY.—Daniel H. Cole, Eli Webster, John Ryan, Job L. Potter.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—1. George B. Sloan, D. F. Acker, Nathan Hellack. 2. V. Spencer, M. M. Carter, R. G. Ball. 3. J. L. Buckley, T. W. Skinner, A. J. Shelley.

OTSEGO COUNTY.—1. A. R. Elwood, George A. Starkweather, B. A. Marble. 2. E. M. Johnson, Sheffield Harrington, H. R. Washbon.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Hamilton Fish Jr., Charles T. Brewster.

QUEENS COUNTY.—1. L. Bradford Prince, John Birdsall, Isaac H. Cocks. 2. Theodore J. Cogswell, J. F. Jarretson, William Hussey.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—1. John M. Francis, James Forsyth, Chester Griswold, S. R. Clexton. 2. John A. Quackenbush, Peter B. King, Royal Abbott. 3. Leonard Lynd, John T. Germond, Jeremiah W. Van Hoesen.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—John H. Housman, Wisner Townsend, G. H. Underhill.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—Frederick Tomkins, John W. Hulton.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—1. S. P. Remington, A. Godard, W. L. Proctor, Daniel Peck. 2. A. B. Hepburn, J. B. Chandler, James W. Bailey, L. W. Redington. 3. G. Z. Erwin, Jonah Sanford, Moses Rich.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—1. Jesse S. L'Amoreaux, John McLean, George H. Stewart. 2. George S. Batcheller, John C. Hulbert, Warren Drake.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.—D. P. McQueen, Bartholomew O'Connell, Harman Van Slyck.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—Moses S. Wilcox, James Van Vechten, N. W. Stratton.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—J. W. Lyon, Charles White, Edgar Dakin.

SENECA COUNTY.—George W. Jones, Charles Ogden, Frederick L. Manning.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—2. Charles F. Houghton, James C. Van Orsdale, John P. Fletcher, John Toles, Lyman Balcom.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—S. B. French, S. R. Williams, Hallett F. Clock, G. L. Lyman.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—C. V. R. Luddington, Seward W. Miles, John Waller.

TIOGA COUNTY.—Eugene B. Greene, Jerome B. Lawfield, Charles Bradley, Moses Lyman, Jr.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—William L. Bostwick, Anson W. Knettles, John Gauntlett, Willis Morgan.

ULSTER COUNTY.—1. Thomas Cornell, Robert A. Snyder, Francis S. Wynkoop, Jr.

WARREN COUNTY.—F. A. Johnson, Henry P. Gwinup, Theophilus E. Rossele.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—1. J. S. Smart, D. M. White, Edgar Hull. 2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., S. A. Warren, Hugh Hughes.

WAYNE COUNTY.—1. Anson S. Wood, John H. Camp, William Smelt. 2. L. T. Yeomans, B. H. Davis, John B. Burrad.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—1. G. Hilton Scribner, James R. Angel, W. R. Davidson. 2. William H. Robertson, Amherst Wight, Jr., D. Ogden Bradley. 3. G. A. Brandreth, James W. Husted, D. M. Travis.

WYOMING COUNTY.—George G. Hoskins, M. A. Hull, E. E. Farman, A. J. Knight.

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH BARK.

ROCKLAND, Maine, Sept. 22.—The French bark Eliza Prosper, Capt. Cordnon, from Mortlaine, for St. John, in ballast, being found at anchor off Lasalle Island under suspicious circumstances, was brought into this port yesterday afternoon by the United States revenue cutter Dobbin. Capt. Cordnon, who cannot speak English, being subjected to examination through an interpreter by Customs officials, and not giving a satisfactory explanation, a demand was made on him for penalties of $900 for violation of the law under the act of March 2, 1799. Capt. Cordnon went to Portland this afternoon in company with Capt. Abbey, in the Dobbin, to lay his case before the French Consul, while the vessel is detained here by the United States authorities.

OPENING OF STATE FAIRS.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 22.—The State Fair opened here under very favorable auspices. The weather was excellent, and large numbers have been in attendance making entries and arranging articles. President Prince made the opening address this morning. The grounds and halls were then formally opened to the public. The display of stock and horses is very large. In neat stock there are fine representations of Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, Durham, and Hereford breeds. In horses, several favorite stallions are exhibited, with a large number of their progeny. The main hall contains a creditable representation of fabrics manufactured in Maine mills. The place is crowded with farming implements, and the display of fruit, flowers, and dairy products is large.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—The Connecticut State Fair opened at Charter Oak Park, in this city, to-day, with a good display of stock, machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Speeches were made at the opening by Gov. Ingersoll, Lieut. Gov. Sill, Gen Hawley, and Ex-Mayor Robinson.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

CARS TELESCOPED—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—An accident occurred on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, three miles below Phillipsburg, N. J., this afternoon. The down train, due here at 3:40 P. M., came in collision with a freight train that had left the main track and gone on a side track. The switch was left open after the freight train had passed off the main track, and the passenger train coming along also ran on the side track, causing the collision, killing one and wounding six or eight other persons. Mr. Meyer, from Harrisburg, was the person killed, and the Express messenger, mail agent, and the engineer were slightly wounded. They were taken to Phillipsburg and are being attended by physicians.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 22.—The afternoon passenger train on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad left Phillipsburg, N. J., at 1:35 P. M., for Philadelphia, five minutes late, and collided with an up freight train at Warne's lime-kilns, about three miles down the river. The freight train was on a side track, the switch to the same being left open, allowing the passenger train to pass on the side track also, and coming in collision with the freight train. The passenger train was running at regular speed at the time of collision. The baggage and smoking cars telescoped, and all that were injured, were in those two cars. Samuel H. Meyers, of Harrisburg, was killed by having his neck broken; John Sayford, of Harrisburg, injured internally; Mr. Sheldon, injured in the face badly, upper lip cut off; Mrs. Sheldon, badly cut in the face; Mr. Goldsmith, Mail Agent, slightly injured, and refused to leave his car, notwithstanding his painful injuries; the Easton Postmaster went down to take charge of his mails; Mr. Hope, Express Agent, badly injured; Jonathan Thornton, engineer, right shoulder dislocated; John Dean, fireman, one leg and one arm injured; Thomas Rogan, foreman of the track, seriously injured on the head and back; Wm. W. Conway, of Lambertville, badly cut on the head; William Gordon, engineer, badly injured on left shoulder and arm and head.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Seven wooden buildings, together with adjoing out-houses, at Windsor, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The stock and furniture were well insured. Fergus & Blackader, general store, lose $7,000 on damage to stock; Bradshaw, groceries, $3,500; Messrs. Pulford, groceries and dry goods, $12,000 on stock and $8,000 on buildings; Winters, butcher shop and sausage factory, $2,000; and Wilson & Ditch, dry goods and groceries, $2,000. The loss on buildings and stock not enumerated will make a total of $40,000.

The Headquarters Hotel, at Fargo, Minn., belonging to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was burned yesterday morning, together with the railroad, telegraph, and express offices. The loss is about $45,000, partly covered by insurance. It was the finest hotel north or west of St. Paul.

The sash, blind, and door manufactory owned by George B. Williams, and run by George Gelinas & Co., at Taunton, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss on the building and machinery is $15,000, and the insurance is $12,500, equally divided in eight companies.

For the third time within a few months the hardware store of Seth Wood & Son, in Jones's Block, has been on fire, and yesterday it was destroyed. The loss on stock—principally by water—is $6,000; partially insured; and on the building $600, fully insured.

Maguire's general store, at Pirate Harbor, Strait of Canso, was burned on Monday night and the stock destroyed. Insured for $1,800 in the Provincial, of Canada.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the dwelling of Mrs. Warner, No. 221 West Forty-third street, causing $100 damage.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Murray, in the tenement-house of No. 925 Fourth avenue, which resulted in $300 damage.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest off the Middle Atlantic coast. The pressure has fallen, but risen again over the lake region, and a slight depression exists in Western Texas. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails, with south-west winds, over the lakes, Middle and Eastern States, and north-easterly winds over the South Atlantic States. Threatening weather and occasional light rain are reported from Texas. The rivers have risen at St. Louis and Shreveport, and fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday over the South Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling barometer, higher temperatures, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather will prevail.

Over the Gulf States, stationary and falling barometer, south and east winds, somewhat higher temperatures, and increasing cloudiness, with rain on the Western Gulf coast.

Over the lake region, stationary and rising barometer, light, variable winds, mostly north-west and south-west, with higher temperature and clear weather, except over the lower lakes, where partly cloudy and clearing weather will prevail.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperatures, light north-west and north-east winds, clear, followed by cloudy weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, stationary barometer, light south-east to north-east winds, stationary and higher temperatures, clear, followed by partly cloudy weather.

Over New England, stationary or lower barometer, higher temperatures, south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, somewhat higher temperatures, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Charles S. Robbins was arraigned at Rockland, Me., yesterday morning, for the murder of Solomon Camp, and pleaded not guilty. The trial is assigned for Tuesday next.

George W. Gordon, a bank clerk at Binghamton, N. Y., shot himself yesterday morning, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Aberration of mind was the cause of the act.

In the Municipal Court in Boston, yesterday, Arthur J. Lynch, a teamster, was held in $10,000 bail for examination on Friday on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Michael Ryan. Bail was furnished.

Prof. Donaldson, accompanied by five representatives of the Baltimore press, made a balloon ascension from Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The balloon took an easterly course, and was going in that direction when last seen.

The body of a man shockingly mangled was found yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Malvern Station, Penn. The name of J. H. Hensel is marked on the shirt worn by the deceased, and the same initials appear on the socks.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

EXTRACT FROM THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS"—DECLINE IN WHEAT IN GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The fine Summer-like weather of the past week was favorable for potatoes, though rain would have been more acceptable for other roots."

With regard to wheat, the *Express* says: "The Autumnal sowings are certain of a favorable commencement. We estimate that Hungary has a million quarters to spare. Prices in Germany, Russia, and France have declined heavily."

GREAT BRITAIN.

WORK RESUMED BY THE BOLTON MILL HANDS PENDING ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Work has been resumed by the mill operatives at Bolton, pending the result of arbitration of the differences between them and their employers, which will be announced on the 31st of October.

At a meeting of the Co-operative Board of Manchester, it was resolved to invite Wendell Phillips to attend the annual Co-operative Congress in London.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES CONDEMNED—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty as prejudicial to British industry.

Mr. Holland, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Midhurst.

Mr. Arnold, proprietor of the London *Echo*, will contest Northampton in the Liberal interest.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England Oct. 15 on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

GERMANY.

CAUSES OF THE EXPULSION OF DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The *National Gazette* says that while the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig was a legal measure, it was only adopted in a few isolated cases. The *Gazette* says the relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

A COMPLICATION IN WHICH RUSSIA BECOMES INTERESTED.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—French newspapers publish St. Petersburg advices confirming the report of Prince Bismarck's overtures to King Christian of Denmark, looking to the incorporation of that country in the German Confederation. The correspondents say Russia is greatly irritated at the attempt, and will never permit Germany to hold the key of the Baltic Sea.

The same papers say that the opposition of Russia to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause.

SPAIN.

PAMPLONA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Gen. Lazerna has revictualed Pamplona.

DON CARLOS AND THE BOURBONS.

LONDON, Sept. 23—5:20 A. M.—A dispatch from Carlist sources denies the truth of the report that Don Carlos has been recognized by four branches of the Bourbon family as heir presumptive to the throne of France.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS ORDERED—THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF CORSICA.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly have been ordered for Oct. 18.

The excitement over the approaching elections for the Council General in Corsica, causes much disorder.

The authorities have been obliged to intervene to prevent collisions between the supporters of Prince Napoleon and M. Pietri, the opposition Bonapartist candidate.

RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MENNONITES—RELAXATION OF THE MILITARY LAW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Russian Government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, has undertaken to exempt members of that sect from actual military service, but still holds them liable to do duty as hospital attendants and surgeons. The Mennonites of the Volga district will probably all consent to remain under these conditions.

DENMARK.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED EXPULSION OF DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the *Post*, from Copenhagen, positively denies that Danes have been ejected from Schleswig-Holstein.

SWITZERLAND.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

BERNE, Sept. 22.—The American delegates to the International Postal Congress have arrived.

CUBA.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE CIVIL GUARD AND BANDITTI.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Four of the civil guard had an encounter at Managua with four of Carlos Garcia's banditti, killing one and wounding another of the latter. Two of the guards were wounded. A party of volunteers have gone in pursuit of Garcia's band.

MEXICO.

CELEBRATING THE BATTLES OF MOLINO DEL REY AND CHAPULTEPEC—TRIALS FOR DUELING—MUTINY OF SOLDIERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 15, via HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The resignation of Gen. Benavides, Minister to Germany, in consequence of ill health, has been accepted.

The Military College Association celebrated its anniversary on the 8th inst., commemorating also the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. The President, the Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished persons participated in the proceedings.

Apache Indians have lately committed frequent ravages on the northern frontier, and soldiers are in pursuit of them.

The jury in the case of Amato and others, accused of dueling, has acquitted the prisoners.

Minister of War Mejia has received a telegram from the Lieutenant in command of the Federal troops at Dos Arroyos, in the State of Guerrero, saying that twenty soldiers had revolted, and with a civil Judge at their head had attacked him, but were repulsed and dispersed with a loss of six killed, two wounded, and one prisoner. The Lieutenant lost two killed and six wounded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

—In *Scribner's Monthly* is a continuation of the valuable papers on "The Great South." Mr. Edward King describes a journey from St. Louis of twelve hundred miles down the Mississippi on the Great Republic, drawing a vivid sketch of the great river itself, and of incidents attendant upon the voyage; which leads in the end to an account of Memphis, the cotton interest, and the most prominent features in Arkansas. A consideration of the labor question in that State is especially interesting; and the article, like its predecessors, is well and copiously illustrated. Mr. W. C. Wilkinson has an appreciative article on the literary and ethical quality of George Eliot's novels, in which, while paying a high tribute to the brilliancy and talent of this author, he deplores her positivist tendencies and the absence in her writings of all reference to some of the highest principles of human faith. It is a well-written paper, and a just but friendly criticism. "A Royal Hair Cutting" is the title of a paper by Fannie Roper Feudge, who therein describes a Siamese custom, and adds a lively page to the many pieces of information recently given us of Eastern life by herself and Mrs. Leonowens. San Remo is described in a brief article by John Johns. It is lightly written, but, with the pretty little illustration that accompanies it, will probably serve to recall reminiscences of the recent Summer travel. Of the serial pieces we have a continuation of "The Mysterious Island," and the concluding chapters of "Ordronnaux," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, and "Katherine Earle," by Adeline Trafton. There are besides some good short contributions complete in themselves, and several selections of verses.

—*Harper's Magazine* opens with a "Poem" by J. T. Trowbridge, about the merits of which as a poem there will certainly be very diverse opinions. For our own part, we have read other contributions with more pleasure, notably Mr. T. B. Aldrich's description of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, and Mr. Conway's, on "Decorative Art and Architecture," both of which are beautifully illustrated. The latter may prove useful. In some respects it might have been amended, but if it should act as a stimulus to New-York architects to do something for the embellishment of this, our City, it will be useful indeed. If we may judge from the buildings most recently under construction in New-York, architecture here, instead of advancing, is retrograding; and when Mr. Conway tells us some of the things that are being done in England it makes our condition seem worse. This appears to be the first of a series of papers on the same subject. We hope the rest may be as good. Under the title of "Huntsmen of the Sea," there is a vividly-written chapter on whaling, suggested by Mr. Morris Davis' recent work entitled *Nimrod of the Sea*, and Mr. John W. Chadwick has supplied a paper, written with much ability and evidence of careful research, on the Isles of Shoals, around which a strange interest has recently gathered. The comet that has gone, and the transit of Venus that is to come, have turned attention this year so strongly to astronomers and the heavens that a contribution on Astronomy, by Prof. Newcomb, of Washington, is very timely. He explains in popular language several important problems, such as how the planets are weighed, how their distances are ascertained, how their movements are learned, and he tells us something about astronomical instruments and other things of interest to most of us. It is a very excellent and instructive paper. We must not omit to mention a further installment of Signor Castelar's "Republican Movement in Europe," but it is very inferior to the earlier ones. He has evidently overwritten his subject, besides falling into some errors of facts. Of the lighter material there is a continuation of the "Rape of the Gamp," of which, thus far, favorable notice must be made, besides some good short stories, an excellent little contribution in verse from Mr. Stoddart, and the usual editorial departments. Without further detailing these we must add that this is one of the best numbers of *Harper's* that we remember to have seen; we are almost disposed to say that it is the best.

—Opening *Lippincott's Magazine*, we are confronted on the first page with "The Honors of Hymen;" not in very serious form, but in one of those fantastical little sketches which have added so much to the piquancy of Mr. Edward Strahan's "New Hyperion," the interest of which never flags—nor does the quaintness of the illustrations abate. Very different in style, though with equal force descriptive of another portion of European scenery, is the succeeding article, an account of a visit to the region of the dolomites in the Tyrol, from the pen, we imagine, of an English writer. We need hardly say that the illustrations here are extremely effective, but the narrative is equally so, and it has an unusual freshness from the rarity with which the region referred to has been described. The only trustworthy book upon the subject that we are acquainted with is hardly known to the general public, though it is full of interest, and, as it seems to us, is not unworthy the attention of some of our enterprising publishers. Mr. Reginald Wynford has a readable compilation of many items connected with the history of the English peerage which will serve to correct several popular errors, and supply half an hour's pleasant reading besides. So will a chapter on grouse shooting in Galloway. This magazine is in the enviable position just now of containing what is generally acknowledged to be the best novel that is being published. We refer, of course, to "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, who again gives us a large installment that is not inferior to anything gone before. We are inclined to think that "The Three Feathers," by William Black, which is likewise continued in this number, will rank almost equally high, if not quite. But it is too soon yet to say. "Miss Fitch," by Lucy Ellen Guernsey, and "Benjamin Constant," by Julius Henri Browne, with some verses, complete the contents; always excepting the "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature." The former is unusually lively. On a previous occasion we had to remark the depressing effect of the hot weather upon the pages of *Lippincott*. It is only justice to say that it is no longer visible. The dull season has gone, and the best of the serials, of which this is certainly one, have recovered all their pristine brightness.

—The *Aldine*, "the art journal of America," contains two fine engravings which illustrate a style of work somewhat different from what has hitherto been followed. We refer to a portrait of "Desdemona," after Cabanal, and "Spring," after Cot, the latter of which has been made familiar of late by many copyists. Both pictures are fine examples of wood engraving, and when examined carefully will be found replete with fresh beauty. "October Days," a view of the "Rapids of the Au Sable," and one of "Castle Wartburg," are three other very admirable pictures, which, taken together, show the varied effects which the art of the engraver on wood can accomplish. Some sketches of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the other hand, are not worthy of the Aldine. The literary portion of this number is of the average description, except that it is free from the curious essays on animals which have often served to amuse us. Mrs. Leonowens is still engaged in contributing her spirited sketches of Asiatic life, and there are sundry other papers in both prose and verse. We may add, however, that a change has recently been made in the editorial management of the *Aldine*, which promises a great improvement in the future in the literary department.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* begins with a carefully written notice of Theodore T. Aubanel, and of the school of poetry which he is taken to represent. The writer, Harriet W. Preston, has introduced some excellent examples of his style, and given us a sketch which is full of interest. A timely article is one by James Freeman Clarke, who, as though drifting along the stream to which Mr. Tyndall has just given a new impetus, discusses the question whether animals have souls. We do not think that Mr. Clarke's definition of a soul is exactly that which was entertained by Bishop Butler and others who have believed in the immortality of the brutes, but upon the basis from which he starts he works up his argument very well. The paper is replete with anecdotes of animals, illustrative of their intelligence and high mental powers. But, in the distinctions which Mr. Clarke tries to lay down as existing between man and the brutes we see nothing which has not been long ago disposed of as untenable or insufficient. The article is not too scientific, and will, we think, interest all readers. A critical review of Berthold Auerbach's character as a writer, and some sympathetic letters from Berlin by a young lady on great contemporary musicians supply some pleasant pages, which will be alike appreciated. The letters are none the worse, but all the better, for not having been intended for publication. George Cary Eggleston continues his "Rebels' Recollections" with an affectionate tribute to the memory of Gen. Stuart, of the Virginia cavalry, whom he praises with sincerity though not with undue partiality. Mr. W. D. Howells gives us three more chapters of the "Foregone Conclusion," and there are other lighter contributions of more than ordinary merit from Mr. H. James, Jr., H. B. K., and Olive A. Wadsworth, besides a rich collection of poetical trifles from seven different contributors. In the department devoted to art there is a letter from "An Academician," in which the writer somewhat warmly defends the National Academy of Design from some previous criticisms. He does not appear to us to have hit the right point, but rather to have raised new issues. We direct attention, however, to the letter and to the able reply which follows it, because they contain very much to which friends of the Academy may advantageously give their consideration, for if all or a large part of the implied allegations be fully substantiated, there seems to be much room for reform.

—In the *Aquatic Monthly* the discussion that has been going on for a long time upon the science of yacht-building still continues, "Big Topmast" contributing the most important article in this number, on "lines." There is also a communication upon a similar subject from a correspondent at Savannah, who takes exception to the views previously published by Col. Taylor on the question of beam. Most of the space this month, however, is occupied with reports of the various yachting and rowing incidents of the season, from distant places as well as those near home, so that a very fair picture is presented of the progress of aquatics throughout the country. We notice a well-timed estimate of the merits of the new centre-board yacht Cornelia, recently built for Dr. Vondy. The little craft was so indifferently handled at the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, and the weather was so unfavorable at the Brooklyn Union regatta, that she had no good chance on either occasion of showing all her capabilities. The writer in the *Aquatic* considers, and we think with reason, that she is destined to win a fair proportion of honors. Of the value of this magazine to all who take an interest in aquatic amusements we have before spoken. It is fully sustained in the present number.

—The *Horticulturist* is an acceptable monthly visitor to all lovers of flowers. The number before us contains a large amount of useful information in a concise and practical form, and it also contains some errors which we should like to see corrected. The frontispiece purports to be a "Sketch of Kew Gardens, England," but it is in fact a representation of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Such an accident is not without a parallel. A prominent Parisian illustrated paper once gave its readers an elaborate account of Westminster Palace, and the article was accompanied with an alleged picture of the building, but which was instead an old sketch of Greenwich Hospital. More recently the *Illustrirte Welt*, published at Stuttgart, had an illustration of the English Houses of Parliament and called it "Westminster Abbey," and a leading German steam-ship company repeated the blunder in one of their guide books. Nevertheless, the mistake is not a desirable one. We should also like to see more accuracy in the nomenclature of plants. Why not adhere strictly to their botanical, which are their only correct, names? Calla Lily, for example, is an absurd name and a purely local one. The plant referred to is not a lily, nor has it any more resemblance to a lily than any one endogenous plant has to another. Then why perpetuate an error? We might extend this protest largely if space permitted. Accuracy in anything approaching to science is most desirable, and if this were closely attended to in the *Horticulturist* the work would be unexceptionable.

—In the *Galaxy* are the endings of three of the most prominent subjects that have recently been before its readers—"Linley Rochford," "Life on the Plains," and the sketch of Marshal MacMahon by Gen. Reclus. Mr. Richard Grant White contributes another linguistic article under the strange title of "Popular Pie," wherein, as usual, many useful hints are contained. "Fig-leaves and French Dresses" is the caption under which Mrs. Hooper discusses the fashions, and Rose Terry Cooke describes a trip in New-England under the title, "Caught by Kuhleborn." A love story, a few verses, and other trifles, and the customary miscellanies complete the contents.

—"Mutual Terror" is the title of the effective frontispiece in this month's *St. Nicholas*, an engraving from one of the characteristic sketches of Gustave Doré, and well illustrating the artist's peculiar mannerism. We looked for a brief notice of Doré himself but did not find it. The principal contributions for advanced readers are four in number—one is descriptive of some of the antiquities of Egypt, another of a beautiful natural treasure found in the Eastern seas, a third is an account of the manner in which ice is procured in India, and the fourth an interesting sketch of some of the light-houses around our coast; all being aided by well-executed illustrations. The boys and girls who have followed Mr. Trowbridge and Mr. Stockton in their serial stories of "Fast Friends" and "What Might Have Been Expected," will be interested to know that both are here brought to an end—not the authors but the stories. This reminds us, indeed, that *St. Nicholas* is now one year old. Next month it begins a new volume, and subscribers are promised by Mrs. Dodge something still better than she has been giving them during the past year. It may not be easy, but as past promises have been more than fulfilled, we do not doubt that these will also be kept. But this is a digression. In the chapter on light-houses will be found a good picture of the structure on Robbins' Reef, so familiar to all who have been down New-York Bay. There is also a sketch of one of the rooms in that lighthouse, which it must be admitted looks more comfortable than might be expected. "An Autobiography of an Omnibus" is a capital contribution by Abby Morton Diaz; and there is a humorous set of verses by Mr. Cranch, suggested by the visit of the comet the other day. But we are in the same dilemma we have often been before in noticing this magazine. The contents are so numerous as to preclude the possibility of enumerating anything like a majority of them. We must be content with remarking upon their general excellence, which is fully equal to the high standard that has been for several months maintained, and which has justified the general opinion that *St. Nicholas* is the best of the serials that have yet been published in the country for youth of both sexes.

—Prof. Tyndall's address at Belfast forms the principal feature in the *Popular Science Monthly*, but the detailed notice we before gave of it will suffice. In a brief paper, but one full of practical details, Mr. Trowbridge, of Harvard, directs attention to the value of the electric light for steam-ships. He shows that chemical action is not an economical or constant source of light, but that the magneto-electric machine overcomes all difficulties, although the best design for these is not yet ascertained. The first cost he estimates at $2,400, and the cost of maintenance at $1,140. Dr. Theodore Gill presents a few remarks upon the fossil remains found at Mentone, but he contributes nothing new to anthropological science. A paper quoted from *Nature* is well deserving the attention of photographers as well as chemists, especially if they have not followed the investigations of Dr. Vogel. It refers to his discovery of the use of bromide of silver in its property of becoming, under favorable circumstances, more sensitive to particular colors. Dr. Vogel is, we believe, still at work on this subject; but his labors might be advantageously, perhaps profitably, supplemented by others. Mr. William Simmons revives the question of an aquarium in the Central Park, by some allusions to the now celebrated one at Brighton, and by pointing out the value of these aids to biological knowledge, as well as by some useful hints for the establishment of parlor aquaria. Passing to the more abstruse contents of this number, a contribution by Dr. Charlton Bastian is the most interesting, especially just now when the meeting of the British Association has brought back into prominence the discussion on the "Origin of Life." Dr. Bastian has long been engaged in examining this question experimentally, and with remarkable results, and his present purpose is to show the thermal death-point of living matter, which bears very intimately upon the subject. His observations should be carefully examined. It is to Dr. Bastian that we are chiefly indebted for the knowledge that living matter will appear and grow in hermetically-sealed flasks containing certain fluids, after the flasks and their contents have been raised to the temperature of boiling water for some considerable time. The nature of the present inquiry is to enlarge upon this fact, and to test the value of the views entertained by Spallanzani respecting the nature and functions of animal germs. The subject is to be continued, the present paper being the first of a series, and in the next Dr. Bastian proposes to consider how far the progress of modern science tends to confirm or reverse the hypothesis referred to. It will be seen that this is, in fact, an experimental test of the theories propounded by Tyndall, Huxley, and others, and, as it has thus far seemed to confirm the truth of them, they have assumed a very surpassing interest. We must mention that Prof. Huxley's paper read before the British Association is reproduced here among others of considerable value, which space will not permit us to enumerate.

—In *Old and New* we have a continuation of the excellent series of papers by Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt, entitled "Our Sketching Club." We have before noticed these, so that lengthened reference to them again is unnecessary. Full of useful and instructive matter, they remind us frequently of Ruskin, though nothing of the cynicism which often marks the works of the Oxford Professor is to be found in them. The largest space in this number is occupied by a paper read before the National Educational Association at Detroit, in August, wherein the writer very ably discusses the relations of the National and State Governments to advanced education. He condemns the present multiplicity of schools with university powers as tending to lower the standard of education, and he argues that endowment is the logical sequence of our existing public-school system. Space will not permit us to trace the whole of the reasoning which is to be found in this interesting paper, which, however, is well worth reading; but the following are the final conclusions to which the author arrives: He considers that in the older States public and private aid should be concentrated on a small number of the broadest and strongest foundations already existing; and that in the newer States State aid should be given regularly and liberally to institutions for the highest literary, scientific, and industrial instruction to fully equip them and to keep them free from sectarian control. "King-making in the Sandwich Islands" is an account written by J. Bishop Putnam, of the late election, &c., of King Kalakaua at Hawaii. It does not differ from many of the reports that appeared at the time in the newspapers. In the region of fiction we have a continuation of Anthony Trollope's "Way we Live Now," which has reached the forty-fifth chapter; and two readable stories by the editor, E. E. Hale and Mary J. Penwyn, respectively. Two or three pieces of poetry, and the usual editorial notes, with some less pretentious contributions of a general character, complete the attractions for this month.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Floating City. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
Tested. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.
The Lost Model. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
History of the Reign of Philip the Second. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
German University Life. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
A Fatal Passion. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.
Hooker's New Physiology. New-York: Sheldon & Co.
The Confessions of a Minister. Philadelphia: H. Peterson & Co.
Popular Resorts. Second Edition. Boston: John B. Bachelder. (Lee & Shepard.)
Charteris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Resources of California. Sixth edition. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.
My Times. New-York: Macmillan & Co.
Chaste as Ice, Pure as Snow. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Confessions of William Henry Ireland. New-York: J. B. Bouton.
The Coming Wave. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Recompense. New-York: T. Whittaker.
Katherine Earle. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Outlines of the World's History. New-York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman & Co.
Holden with the Cords. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE NEW PARADE-GROUND.

Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the resolution of the Park Commissioners, passed some time since, prohibiting the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed some time since in connection with the proposed new parade-ground, from proceeding further with their duties in respect thereto.

LOUISIANA.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES IN THE PELICAN STATE—TERRIBLE MASSACRES BY KUKLUX AND WHITE LEAGUERS.

From the speech of Senator Morton, delivered in Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday evening last, we quote the following in relation to the difficulties in Louisiana:

I now come to the condition of Louisiana. I shall speak of that more particularly than any other State, first, because it just now attracts the public attention, and next, because I have had more or less connection in Congress with what is known as the Louisiana question. On last Monday there was an uprising of the White League all over the State of Louisiana. In one day they took possession of all the offices, turned out the Governor in the City of New-Orleans, and captured the whole machinery of the State Government. For some months past the Democratic newspapers in the North have been engaged in denying the existence of these White Leagues. They said they were the invention of carpet-baggers and scalawag Republicans. But they cannot deny it any longer. The White League exists not only in Louisiana, but in other Southern States; I presume in all of them to-night, and, for aught I know, in Indiana. It is but another name for the Kuklux organization, and is in the nature of the Sons of Liberty, that once existed in Indiana. They rose in insurrection in New-Orleans. We are told that thirty men were killed and fifty or sixty wounded. Some three weeks before that, in Red River Parish, in the northern part of the State—a strong Republican parish—they notified the Republican officers to resign. Armed men went to them with this threatening notice. They refused to resign. The Leaguers then told these Republican officers, the Sheriff and others, that if they did not resign they would be killed. They believed it and then agreed to resign, provided their lives were protected. Their enemies made that contract with them, and they resigned. For safe keeping they were put into Coushatta, the little county town of Red River Parish. Parish, you will remember, is the name there for what we here call county. They were then taken out, against their wishes, to be conducted to Shreveport, and while on the way they were murdered—six of them—in cold blood, together with five negroes who were in company with them. It was a deliberate and atrocious murder of men against whom there was no charge of offense. The first story telegraphed here was that they were killed by a band of Texans; but that was nearly a hundred miles from Texas. The people of Texas did not care anything about it; they were engaged in a killing in their own State.

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

Time passed on down to last Monday, then this killing took place in New-Orleans. The Government of Kellogg was overthrown. I want to say a few words about that Government. It has been in operation nearly two years. It has been recognized on five different occasions by the President of the United States as the lawful Government of Louisiana. It was recognized by the House of Representatives at Washington by the admission of a member of that body who held the certificate of Gov. Kellogg to his election. It has been recognized by the Senate of the United States on two occasions by the refusal of the Senate to pass a bill providing for a new election. That Government was as completely recognized as the lawful Government of Louisiana as is the Government of the State of Indiana to-day. The courts of Louisiana had recognized it. The Supreme Court of that State is a very respectable and learned tribunal. The Judges were elected in 1868. The Chief Justice, Ludling, is a native of Louisiana, was a Confederate during the war, is a man of learning and ability, but like Col. Hays, he accepted the situation when the war was over and became a Republican. That court is above suspicion. One member resigned two years ago, and the vacancy was filled, but three of the four Judges were elected in 1868, and had no connection with the quarrel. They were as independent of it as we are here. Yet that Supreme Court has in divers cases recognized Gov. Kellogg as the lawful Governor, and the Kellogg Legislature as the lawful Legislature of Louisiana. So, too, of the subordinate court. Last Winter, and the Winter before that, the Legislature passed more than 200 laws, now in operation, and enforced by all the courts. Every parish officer, every Justice of the Peace, in Louisiana had his commission from Gov. Kellogg, and recognized him as the lawful Government of the State. Yet under the pretext that he was not elected this revolution took place and this bloodshed, not only at Coushatta and New-Orleans, but in many other places during the last two years.

THE STATE A VAST SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

To understand the condition of Louisiana you must go back eight years. Louisiana has been a vast slaughter-house. Murder has been committed on nearly every plantation. The streets, the woods, and the by-ways have been slippery with blood. These things pass rapidly out of the public mind. The Democrats have had control of the Associated Press there and of the telegraph. They have filled the ears of the people with stories of corruption and fraud, while they have carefully concealed the pools of blood that are to be found in every part of the State. I propose, very briefly, to revive your recollection of the history of Louisiana for the last eight years, and you will then better understand what has just taken place. You will remember that in August, 1866, a massacre took place in New-Orleans. The Republicans were holding a convention in the Mechanics' Institute, which is in the very heart of New-Orleans, the building then and since used as a State-house. They were holding a convention to propose amendments to the State Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State for ratification. The then State Government of Louisiana, that had been organized by Andrew Johnson through some of its subordinate officers, gave that convention notice that it must not assemble. It was for an innocent purpose; it was lawful. They had just as much right to meet as you have to come here to-night, and they did meet at the hour of noon in New-Orleans. They were at once surrounded by a vast crowd, composed largely of the Police of the city—a ferocious armed mob. They were fired upon, and the Police and mob followed them up stairs, when they jumped from the windows, and were shot there and on the streets—everywhere. More than two hundred men were killed and wounded in less than thirty minutes. The next Winter the House of Representatives sent a committee down there to investigate this horrid butchery. I will ask my friend to read to you from the report of the committee.

THE MASSACRE IN AUGUST, 1866.

Gov. Baker read as follows: "The committee examined seventy-four persons as to the facts of violence and bloodshed upon that day. It is in evidence that men who were in the hall, terrified by the merciless attacks of the Police, sought safety by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and, as they jumped, were shot by Police or citizens. Some, disfigured by wounds, fought their way down stairs to the street, to be shot or beaten to death on the pavement. Colored persons at distant points in the city, peaceably pursuing their lawful business, were attacked by the Police, shot, and cruelly beaten. Men of character and position, some of whom were members and some spectators of the convention, escaped from the hall covered with wounds and blood, and were preserved almost by a miracle from death. Scores of colored citizens bear frightful scars, more numerous than many soldiers of a dozen well-fought fields can show—proofs of fearful danger and strange escape; men were shot while waving handkerchiefs in token of surrender and submission; white men and black, with arms uplifted, praying for life, were answered by shot and blow from knife and club; the bodies of some 'were pounded to a jelly;' a colored man was dragged from under a street-crossing and killed at a blow; men concealed in out-houses and among piles of lumber were eagerly sought for and slaughtered and maimed without remorse; the dead bodies upon the street were violated by shot, kick, and stab; the face of a man 'just breathing his last' was gashed by a knife or razor in the hands of a woman; an old gray-haired man, peaceably walking the street at a distance from the institute, was shot through the head; negroes were taken out of their houses and shot; a policeman riding in a buggy deliberately fired his revolver from the carriage into a crowd of colored men; a colored man two miles away from the convention hall was taken from his shop by the Police at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the riot, and shot and wounded in the side, hip, and back; one man was wounded by fourteen blows, shots, and stabs; the body of another received seven pistol balls. After the slaughter had measurably ceased, carts, wagons, and drays, driven through the streets, gathered the dead, the dying, and the wounded in promiscuous loads, a policeman in some cases riding in the wagon seated upon the living men beneath him." (Reports of committees, House of Representatives, second session, Thirty-ninth Congress, page 10.)

Senator Morton—That is a very brief description of a massacre in the city of New-Orleans in the middle of the day in August, 1866, of men who had simply assembled to hold a convention. Among others killed were Mr. Dostie, a white man of distinguished talents and character, and many others eminent in their professions, and who had done service in the armies of the country.

2,000 REPUBLICANS KILLED IN TWO MONTHS.

Time passed on. In 1868 Louisiana was reconstructed under acts of Congress. The first election of State officers was held in the month of May, 1868, by the General of the Army. It was conducted under the authority of the Government of the United States, and was confessedly a fair election. Nobody denied it. The Republican State ticket was elected by over 26,000 majority. There was a majority of colored men in Louisiana, and there are more blacks than whites there to-day, and there were thousands of white Republicans in addition, as there are to-day. The colored men voted the Republican ticket solidly. We carried the State in May by 26,000 majority. Afterward, in the Summer, the Kuklux were organized in Louisiana, and between the 1st of September and the first Tuesday in November, only two months, they had killed and wounded over 2,000 white and black Republicans in that State. A committee was sent down there by Congress to examine into the condition of affairs, and I will read to you a short extract from the report of the Committee on Southern Outrages: "The testimony shows that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks prior to the Presidential election; that half the State was overrun by violence; midnight raids, secret murders, and open riot kept the people in constant terror, until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and the election was carried by the Democracy. The parish of New-Orleans contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 blacks. In the Spring of 1868 that parish gave 13,973 Republican votes. In the Fall of 1868 it gave Grant 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, sweeping the City of New-Orleans and filling it with scenes of blood, and Kuklux notices were scattered through the city warning the colored men not to vote. In Caddo there were 2,987 Republicans. In the Spring of 1868 they carried the parish. In the Fall they gave Grant one vote. Here, also, there were bloody riots.

THE RIOT IN SAINT LANDRY PARISH.

But the most remarkable case is that of Saint Landry, a planting parish on the River Teche. Here the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes. In the Spring of 1868 they carried the parish by 678. In the Fall they gave Grant no vote—not one—while the Democrats cast 4,787, the full vote of the parish, for Seymour and Blair. Here occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Kuklux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot. A pile of twenty-five bodies were found half-buried in the woods. Having conquered the Republicans, killed and driven off the white leaders, the Kuklux captured the masses, masked them with badges of red flannel, enrolled them in clubs, led them to the polls, made them vote the Democratic ticket, and then gave them certificates of the fact. Over 2,000 men, according to this report, were killed and wounded within sixty days before the Presidential election of 1868, and the committee expressly say they did not go over nearly all the State. They did not get nearly all the cases.

THE RESULTS UPON THE VOTE.

Now what was the result? The Republicans had carried the State in May by 26,000; the Democrats carried it in November by 41,000, making a change of 67,000 votes. To show you in detail how it worked I will give you the vote in some of the parishes. At the Spring election the Republicans polled 628 votes in the Parish of Bienville; in the Fall election but one. In the Parish of Bossier they polled 727 votes in the Spring; in November one vote. In the Parish of Caddo they polled 1,242 votes in the Spring; in November one vote. In Claiborne Parish they polled 719 votes in the Spring; in November two votes. In De Soto Parish they polled 649 votes in the Spring; in November none. In Jackson they polled 490 votes in the Spring; in November none. In Lafayette they polled 743 votes in the Spring; in November none. In Morehouse they polled 547 votes in the Spring; in November, 1. In Sabine they polled 196 votes in the Spring; in November, 2. In St. Bernard they polled 524 votes in the Spring; in November, 1. In St. Landry they polled 2,514 votes in the Spring; in November, none. In St. Martin they polled 1,057 votes in the Spring; in November, 25. In Union they polled 237 votes in the Spring; in November, 1. In Vermillion they polled 133 votes in the Spring; in November, none. In Washington they polled 145 votes in the Spring; in November, none. I have not time to run over the whole list. Louisiana is a Republican State as certainly as Vermont or Massachusetts. After these murders of 1868 they quit killing negroes in droves and crowds, but in lonely fields and forests the solitary shooting went on.

GOV. WARMOTH—THE COALITION.

Now I come to another chapter in this history. The Republicans had elected Gov. Warmoth in 1868. He was a young man of good character at that time, and of great promise. He is a very brilliant, a magnetic man. He turned out to be very corrupt. He was engaged in all sorts of schemes. You have heard of the celebrated Slaughter-house act, in which he was a partner; of the Levy bill and the Gulf Canal bill. In all these schemes his partners were leading and wealthy Democrats in New-Orleans who furnished the money—bankers, capitalists, and insurance men. They were the Directors in these institutions. In 1871 the Republican Party sloughed Warmoth off. They could not and would not carry him longer. Gen. Grant refused to see him in Washington; the Administration cast him off. Then he went to the Democratic Party. He went, they said, to his own, and they received him gladly, although he had been held up by the Democratic press throughout the nation as the worst man in Louisiana—as the man who had ruined it. Yet, when he left the Republican Party, the Democrats took him, and they formed a coalition. That coalition was the beginning of the troubles we are now discussing. Under the law of Louisiana, as it then stood, the Governor had the appointment of all the election officers in the different parishes; so that the whole of the machinery of the election was in his hands. It is a matter of proof taken before the committee at Washington, and is proven on the record by numerous witnesses, that the Democratic politicians of Louisiana made a coalition with Warmoth upon the express understanding and estimate that his control of the machinery of the election was equal to 20,000 votes. They believed that through him they could carry the State; without him they knew they could not do it. They made this contract with him: He was to carry the State for the Democratic ticket, and they in turn were to elect him to the Senate of the United States.

THE ELECTION IN 1872.

The Democratic Party went into that election in 1872 relying wholly and entirely upon fraud for their success. [That is the way they do it here. Laughter—"Good! Good!"] Gov. Warmoth tried to carry out his part of the contract, and did carry it out to the best of his ability. He succeeded in bringing in returns, many of them forged and altered in New-Orleans, showing that John D. McEnery, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over Kellogg. This matter came before the Senate, and was referred to the committee of which I am chairman—the Committee on Privileges and Elections. We examined a great many witnesses, until we had taken a volume of nearly 1,200 pages of testimony. The majority of the committee made a report, from which I dissented and made another. They reported that the whole election was void for fraud, and that neither McEnery nor Kellogg was elected. I know the impression has been made through the country, and was published, that the majority of that committee reported that McEnery, the Democratic candidate, was elected. Not so. They reported just the reverse—that nobody was elected; that the election was saturated with fraud through and through in every parish and nearly every precinct. I dissented, and took the ground that somebody was elected. I thought the evidence showed that, notwithstanding all the fraud, Kellogg had a majority of 3,000 to 4,000 of all the votes put in the box, and if the election had been conducted fairly his majority would have been not less than sixteen thousand. To show what the report of the majority committee was, I shall ask some friend who has a good voice to read an extract from the report of the committee. This report of the committee was made by Senator Carpenter, who introduced a bill to set aside the State Government and call a new election in Louisiana, a bill predicated on the idea that nobody was elected, and that the election was null. Mr. Blair read as follows:

"A careful consideration of the testimony convinces us that had the election of November last been fairly conducted and returned, Kellogg and his associates, and a Legislature composed of the same political party, would have been elected. The colored population of that State outnumbers the whites, and in the last election the colored voters were almost unanimous in their support of the Republican ticket. Gov. Warmoth, who was elected by the Republicans of the State in 1868, had passed into opposition, and held in his hands the entire machinery of the election. He appointed the Supervisors of Registration, and they appointed the Commissioners of Election. The testimony shows a systematic purpose on the part of those conducting the election to throw every possible difficulty in the way of colored voters in the matter of registration. The polling places are not fixed by law, and at the last election they were purposely established by those conducting the election at places not easy of access in those parishes which were known to be largely Republican; so that in some instances voters had to travel over twenty miles to reach the polls. The election was generally conducted in quiet, and was, perhaps, unusually free from disturbance or riot. Gov. Warmoth, who was the master spirit in the whole proceeding, seems to have relied upon craft rather than violence to carry the State for McEnery. In the canvass of votes which determined the McEnery Government to be elected, the votes of several of the Republican parishes were rejected. The testimony shows that leading and sagacious politicians of the State, who were acting with Warmoth, entertained the opinion before the election that Warmoth's control of the election machinery was equivalent to 20,000 votes; and we are satisfied by the testimony that the opinion was well founded. We believe that had registration been accessible to all, and polling places been properly established, the result of the election would have been entirely different. And although we cannot approve of such a canvass as that made by the Lynch board, who seemed to have acted upon the principle of 'fighting the devil by fire,' and circumventing fraud by fraud, and cannot say that Kellogg's Government was elected, nevertheless we believe that Kellogg's Government was defeated and the popular voice reversed by the fraudulent manipulation. If the Senate should be inclined not to go behind the official returns of the election, then the McEnery Government and Legislature must be recognized as the lawful Government of the State, and McMillen, if regularly elected by that Legislature, should be seated in the Senate in place of Kellogg. But your committee believes that this would be recognizing a Government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of that State."

Senator Morton—I beg leave to say to-night here to all who insist on the election of McEnery, that in doing so they insist upon the triumph of the greatest fraud that was ever practiced in this country at any election. It was most monstrous; it was wonderful in its details and its execution, as shown by the evidence. That was what drove the committee to the extraordinary conclusion that nobody was elected, and that the election was void. I looked at the evidence differently, and thought that after all Kellogg had a majority of the votes cast, and that he certainly was cheated out of twelve or fifteen thousand votes. Under the laws of Louisiana the Returning Board counts the votes to determine who are elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and parish officers. This board consisted of five, two named in the act authorizing it, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary, who were members *ex officio*. The law provides that when a vacancy occurs within the board the members shall fill it. There were two vacancies. If they were filled by Warmoth then they would become a Warmoth board, and would count the fraudulently elected candidates in. If they were filled by Lynch, his opponent, it would be called a Republican board. Each party tried to fill it. The Supreme Court decided that the Lynch Board, or Anti-Warmoth Board, was the lawful board. They decided that in several cases. That board counted the votes, and declared the Republican candidates elected. After this board had been elected they called upon Gov. Warmoth for the returns which had been sent him after the election. They made two demands, but he refused to give them up. The returns were concealed somewhere in the city, and could not be found; then after waiting for them, and not being able to get them, they went on to count the votes without them. There is where the illegality occurred. I never justified their action in that case, and never justified Judge Durrell's action. I said in my report that it was not for me to go behind the courts of the State, in regard to which was the lawful board. The State Court decided that the Lynch Board was the lawful one, and that their finding of who was elected was conclusive.

THE PROPOSAL FOR A NEW ELECTION.

Now, one word in regard to my own action in the Senate. When the majority of the committee brought in the bill for a new election I opposed it, upon the ground that the returning board, created to count and determine who are elected, had made their decision, and it was not competent for Congress to go behind it. That board might have decided without the proper vote or upon false testimony. They might not have had the proof, but they made the finding, and the Supreme Court decided that the finding was conclusive. I took the ground in the Senate, and I flatter myself that my argument was never answered, that so far as a State election was concerned, the election of State officers must be determined by State tribunals, and when settled by the Supreme Court of the State, or by those tribunals created on purpose to decide State elections, that was conclusive, and the Government of the United States and Congress could not go behind the decision of these tribunals and count the votes and determine who are elected. The decision of the State tribunals upon purely State questions arising under State laws, in which no statute of the United States and no provision of the Constitution of the United States was involved, was final and conclusive. In that I was sustained by a majority of the Senate. The case was made in New-York in 1868. The Democratic candidate for office was elected by notorious frauds in the City of New-York. The Republican candidate was elected by not less than 15,000 majority, but that majority was overcome by regiments of repeaters in New-York, organized by Boss Tweed and marched from poll to poll and voted the whole day through. It was a monstrous fraud, and the Democratic candidate was counted in. Suppose the attempt had been made in the Senate to turn Hoffman out and put the other in. It could not have been done; the answer would have been that Hoffman had been declared elected by the State tribunals established for that purpose, and that the Congress of the United States could not go behind that decision. Take a case right here. Suppose Gen. Browne should contest the election of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as Governor of this State. Suppose the friends of Gen. Browne should say that Gov. Hendricks had obtained his small majority by repeating in the City of Indianapolis or Fort Wayne, or importing votes in Evansville or New-Albany. Suppose they could even prove it, would it be competent now to go behind the State tribunals after Gov. Hendricks had been recognized for two years and turn him out? Everybody would say no. That is the difference in the circumstances between Kellogg and McEnery. The ground I took I regarded at the time as impregnable, although the bill was only defeated two years ago by a small majority. Yet, when it was brought forward last session, it was not pressed to a vote, for Senator Carpenter found that it would not have half a dozen votes in the whole body. I have no defense to make for the wrongs committed by the Republicans of Louisiana. They committed some frauds undoubtedly. They violated the law in some cases. They have urged, in their justification, that in their opinion they were engaged in a struggle for life. They believed that a Democratic State Government would be the signal for murder and slaughter; that white Republicans would be driven from the State; that it was a struggle for life, for home. I have no apology to make for any irregularities committed by them.

THE COLFAX MASSACRE.

In the month of April, 1873, another slaughter took place at Colfax, in Grant Parish, which was Republican by about 300 majority. The official returns from Grant Parish were proved before the Senate Committee to have been forged through and through by Warmoth's men, as were the Warmoth returns from seven other parishes in the State. Gov. Kellogg commissioned the Republican Sheriff and other parish officers there. McEnery commissioned the Democratic candidates as elected, when they were notoriously defeated. About the 1st of April Nash, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, gave the Sheriff notice that he would turn him out of office, and demanded possession of it. The Sheriff and other parish officers heard that forces were being collected in the neighboring parishes to capture the place and take possession of the offices, and they summoned a posse of about 500 colored men to protect themselves. On Easter Sunday, I believe the 13th of April, Nash, the Democratic candidate, appeared with one Hadnot, the commander of the forces, a member of the McEnery Legislature, who held a commission from McEnery. The town was surrounded by about 1,200 men. The negroes retired into the Court-house, on one side of which there were no windows. Nash and his force approached on that side and set the Court-house on fire. When the flames arose the negroes could not stay, and held out white handkerchiefs in token of surrender, and then rushed out through the fire, many of them with their clothes burning. As they passed they were seized and stabbed or shot. The evidence showed that three or four white men would hold a negro while another would put a pistol to his mouth and kill him. Many of the dead had twelve or fifteen wounds upon their persons. The evidence laid before the Grand Jury, which was the evidence I saw, showed that about thirty of these men were marched down to the river bank and shot there. Several men would be placed in a row, breast to back, and one of these ruffians standing at the end of a row would see how many bodies he could shoot his bullet through! Three days after the massacre fifty-seven dead bodies were found around the Court-house; they could not tell how many were killed in all, but the evidence showed over 100. It was one of the most cruel and unprovoked slaughters that ever took place. I have spoken of the recent massacre which took place at Coushatta. Between these killings the murders have been constantly going on.

THERE MUST BE SECURITY IN THE SOUTH.

Now you have something of the condition of Louisiana. I repeat, it has been a slaughter-house for eight years. Who are the men now demanding the State Government of Louisiana? They are the assassins of 1866, of 1868, and of 1873—the same men, not one of whom has ever been punished to this day. It is too late now, as I said before, to inquire who was elected in Louisiana. There must be some things settled, or you cannot carry on a government. There must be some time when questions of that kind cannot be raised. There must be some tribunal, whose decisions upon such questions must be respected as final. As Kellogg has been recognized and sustained for nearly two years, it was entirely too late to raise the question as to who was elected. I have gone through with this history, and shall conclude what I have to say upon it with the remark that beyond all question Gov. Kellogg did, at the time of his inauguration, and does now, represent the politics of a large majority of the people of Louisiana; that McEnery represented only the minority; that his pretended election was the most monstrous fraud ever attempted to be practiced in this country. Yet how much capital has been made by Northern orators and the Northern Democratic press out of the Louisiana case. It has been a case of great irregularities; there have been frauds, undoubtedly, on both sides; there have been wrongs. But the frauds and wrongs upon the Republican side have been less than those upon the other side, in this, that they have been free from blood. Many of them have been committed in self-defense, it is said. But I justify none of them. Yet when the Republicans were murdered, their ranks decimated, when they were hunted from day to day and from night to night, need we be greatly surprised if they did not observe the law strictly? Murder is no remedy for wrong. There is a large responsibility resting upon the Democratic Party in this whole business. If the Democratic Party of the North, instead of denying these murders and excusing them and apologizing for them, would denounce them, it would go very far toward stopping them. But they will continue. As long as there is a great party in the North that will justify and defend these men you may expect such crimes to be carried on in the South. But for the course of the Democratic Party in the North, we know there would have been no rebellion. The South never would have embarked in it but for the belief that the Democratic Party of the North would hold the Government still while they walked out of the Union. They would have given up the war long before they did but for the belief that the Democratic Party would come into power and stop the war on our side. Throughout all the wrongs that have been committed since 1865 the great body of the Democratic Party in the North have been denying and excusing what has been done in the South. I say to-night that as long as this stream of murder goes on in the South there is no help for the South. If you would reform the South, if you would make the South prosperous and happy, you must stop the murder business. It must cease, or there is no salvation for the South. Men will not go there to live. Thousands are ready to fly from there as soon as they can. Commerce and agriculture languish, labor is not paid or flourishing. No Government can flourish in the presence of murder. From the time that Cain killed Abel down to the murders in the streets of New-Orleans last Monday, murder has always brought its own punishment and always will. The South must protect the lives and property of all races alike. The great fundamental principle of this Government now is liberty, equality, and equal rights to all. And until the South recognizes and enforces that principle there will be no peace. We cannot go back. We have made four millions and a half of slaves free; we have clothed them with equal civil and political rights, and we are bound before God and before the world to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights. As I have said to you, I was told the other day by a distinguished Southern man that there could be no peace in the South as long as the negro was allowed to vote. I answer him, there can be no peace in this country, and there will be none, until the rights of all men are everywhere recognized and enforced. I say, again, the murder business must be stopped. Innocent blood cries to heaven, and makes barren the soil on which it is shed. ["That's true," and applause.] Innocent blood contaminates like the plague, and wherever it flows the land springs up with dragons' teeth. Those who instigate murder must perish in it. Not to do so is to reverse the decrees of the Almighty. Security for life and security for property lie at the very foundation of society. They are the basis of integrity, of morals, of religion, and of all that holds men together in society. Until security shall be established in the South there will be no peace, no prosperity there. I ask if our Democratic neighbors in this State of Indiana are willing to connive at the murder of men in the South because they are colored or are Republicans. Remember that white Republicans shared the fate of negroes in many places in the South. Our Democratic neighbors must not directly or indirectly permit themselves to connive at or defend murders that take place in the South. The time has come to speak out, and we must cry aloud on this subject. It is the duty of every man, I don't care what his politics may be. It rises far above all party questions. It is the duty of every citizen to frown upon this crime, to put it down by his influence, his voice, and his vote. If you love the South, stop murder in the South. If you want to be the friend of the colored people, then compel the whites to treat them peaceably and observe the law. If you desire the South to flourish, and to become again rich, prosperous, and happy, encourage her to be humane, and protect life and property; to tolerate all opinions, for there can be no prosperity there until it can be as safe to be a Republican in the South as it is to be a Democrat. [Good, good! applause.] until you can go there, and although they call you carpet-bagger, be as safe as you are in Indiana. No Northern man can go there now and live in safety and comfort. I care not if he be a Democrat "dyed in the wool," as the phrase goes; the fact that he comes from the North subjects him to suspicion. They call him a Yankee carpet-bagger, and he can hardly go far enough in his expressions to relieve himself from suspicion. It is said now that, if any man will come South, and spend six weeks—any man who is a Democrat—it will cure him of his Democracy forever. It may be the best thing for us to do to raise a fund, and get our Democratic friends down there for a short trip, sure that they would all come back true and firm Republicans. But, as I said, this is a question that rises above all parties and party names. Whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, I appeal to you as a man, as a Christian, as the father of a family, can you afford to aid indirectly or directly in this vast stream of murder that is now broadening and deepening throughout the Southern States? My friends, let us resolve, each one, to go and do what we conscientiously believe to be our duty in the premises.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1875—AWARD OF CONTRACTS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Duryee presented the revised estimates of the department for police purposes and for street-cleaning for 1875. Commissioner Voorhis stated that the revised estimates showed a reduction of $136,000 in the sum needed for police purposes, and $95,097 50 in the money required for the Bureau of Street Cleaning. The total amount estimated for the Police Department for 1875 is $3,479,274, as against $3,431,683 74 for 1874. This apparent increase is accounted for by the estimate for next year being based on 2,200 patrolmen, while the estimate for 1875 allows for an increase to 2,300 patrolmen, an addition of 100 men, which the Commissioners propose to add during the coming year. This increase to the force increases the expenses by $120,000, to which may be added an appropriation of $105,000 which is asked for the erection of a new Station-house in the Nineteenth Precinct, where it is sadly needed. The total estimates for the expenses of the Street-cleaning Department is $1,033,381, as against $1,136,992 50 for 1874. The last mentioned estimate did not contain any appropriation for the removal of ice and snow, while in the estimate of 1875, $100,000 is asked for this special purpose, leaving the estimated expense of cleaning the streets (exclusive of the removal of ice and snow) at $933,381.

The following are the revised estimates in detail, as presented by the Finance Committee yesterday:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.

George W. Walling, Superintendent of Police	$6,000
George W. Dilks, Inspector	3,500
John McDermott, Inspector	3,500
Thomas W. Thorne, Inspector	3,500
Francis C. Speight	3,500
Total	$20,000
3 surgeons at $1,500	$4,500
17 surgeons at $1,500	25,500
35 Captains of Police at $2,000	70,000
140 sergeants of Police at $1,600	224,000
2,300 Patrolmen at $1,200	2,760,000
Total	$3,174,200
George W. Matsell, Commissioner and President	$8,000
Abram Duryee, Commissioner	6,000
John R. Voorhis, Commissioner	6,000
Abraham Disbecker, Commissioner	6,000
S. C. Hawley, Chief Clerk	5,000
William H. Kipp, First Deputy Clerk	2,500
George P. Gott, Treasurer's Book-keeper	2,500
Charles A. St. John, Property Clerk	3,000
Vincent Clark, President's Secretary	1,800
George Hopcroft, Clerk to Superintendent	3,000
James S. Turner, Inspector's Clerk	1,500
Two Stenographers at $1,500 each	3,000
Five Clerks at $1,800 each	9,000
Seven Clerks at $1,500 each	10,500
One Clerk at $1,000	1,000
One Superintendent of Telegraph	2,000
Four Telegraphers at $1,200 each	4,800
Three employes at $1,000 each	3,000
Battery boy	600
Stoker	600
Messenger	1,000
Matron	600
Four laborers at $480 each	1,920
Three laborers at $600	1,800
One steam-boat engineer	1,020
One fireman	720
One waiter	240
Total	$86,260

Recapitulation of Salaries.

Police force	$3,174,200
Commissioners	26,000
Clerks, &c.	60,260
Total	$3,260,460

Supplies for Police.

Advertising and Printing	$12,000
Badges, emblems, and equipments	500
Contingent expenses	6,000
Fuel for station-houses	12,000
Gaslight for station-houses	14,000
Lost children	700
Mounted Police	10,074
Subsistence of witnesses at House of Detention	5,100
Steam-boat repairs	2,500
Steam-boat expenses	5,840
Supplying, cleaning, and furnishing station-houses	20,000
Telegraph supplies	2,100
Alterations, additions to and repairs of station-houses, including $10,000 for alteration of Twenty-eight Precinct Station-house	20,000
Construction of Stables for Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts	3,000
Construction of new station-house for Nineteenth Precinct, $75,000 for building, $30,000 for land	105,000
Total supplies and repairs	$218,814

Recapitulation.

Salaries	$3,260,460
Supplies for Police	90,814
Alterations, additions, and repairs of station-houses	20,000
Construction of station-houses and stables	108,000
Grand total	$3,479,274

BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING.

Salaries.

John Z. O'Brien, Deputy Inspector	$2,000
James Lee, Superintendent of Carts	2,000
Jacob Creveling, Superintendent of Stables	1,500
John Miller, Superintendent of Machines	1,500
John B. Greene, Chief Clerk	3,000
Wm. H. McCorkle, Pay-roll Clerk	2,000
John P. Hayden, Clerk	1,500
Edward Dubois, Clerk	1,500
S. B. Noe, Map Clerk	1,200
Twenty-two foremen at $1,000 each	22,000
Thirteen Inspectors of Dumps at $800 each	10,400
Two Captains of steam-tugs at $1,200 each	2,400
Two engineers of steam-tugs at $900 each	1,800
Two deck hands of steam-tugs at $480 each	960
Two firemen of steam-tugs at $480 each	960
Two stewards of steam-tugs at $480 each	960
Total	$55,680

NOTE.—Fifty-four salaried officers averaged $1,031 11 each.

Labor.

550 sweepers, at $10 50 per week each	$300,300
300 hired carts, at $4 per diem	375,600
50 Police Department cart-drivers at $10 50 per week each	27,300
12 machine-drivers, $12 per week each	7,488
12 water-cart drivers, $12 per week each	7,488
10 laborers unloading scows, at $10 50 per week each	5,460
23 hostlers and watchmen, at $2 per diem each	16,790
10 trimmers for scows, $1 50 per day each	5,475
Total for labor	$745,901

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenses.

Rent of stable	$1,000
Keeping of seventy-five horses, at 60 cents per diem each	16,425
Shoeing of seventy-five horses	3,000
Provisions for steam-tugs	2,000
Coal for steam-tugs	7,500
Supplies, &c., for steam-tugs	2,000
Machine expenses, &c.	7,500
Advertising, printing, and stationery	3,000
Repairs to carts	3,000
Repairs to harness	2,000
Repairs to scows	12,000
Repairs to tugs	7,000
Total	$67,425

Stock Account.

For building ten new scows, at $3,000 each	$30,000
For twenty-five new horses, at $250 each	6,250
For twenty-five new sets harness, at $40 per set	1,000
For twenty-five new carts, at $125 each	3,125
Total	$40,375
For removing ice and snow, not to be used except for this special purpose	100,000
For Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, as per contract	24,000

Recapitulation.

For salaries	$55,680
For labor	745,901
For miscellaneous expenses	67,425
For new stock	40,375
For Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards	24,000
For removing ice and snow	100,000
Grand total	$1,033,381
Original estimate	$1,128,478 50
Revised estimate	1,033,381 00
Reduction	$95,097 50
Original estimate for Police Department	$3,615,274 00
Revised estimate	3,479,274 00
Reduction	$136,000 00

The estimates were approved and copies thereof were directed to be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The contract for supplying 850 tons of broken and 600 tons of chestnut coal for the use of the Police Department was awarded to Richard Heather, at $5 25 per ton for the former and $5 08 per ton for the latter. Mr. Heather was the lowest bidder. The contract for supplying forage for the Police Department was awarded to John Moonan, the lowest bidder, at the following rates: $1 65 per bag for oats, $1 75 per 100 pounds of corn-meal, $1 30 per 100 pounds fine feed, $1 10 per 100 pounds for hay, and 75 cents. The total amount of the bid being $6,783 75.

Mr. Crowley, Superintendent of Telegraph, reported that according to orders received he had connected the principal office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and the City Prison by telegraph with Police Head-quarters.

Peter Moran, Absalom A. Torpenning, and John R. Nevins were appointed patrolmen on motion of Commissioner Matsell.

William McKenna and William W. Bowles were appointed Inspectors of Dumps.

The resignation of Patrolman Nicholas Dugan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was not accepted, as there are charges pending against him.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, as proceedings were about to be taken for final distribution of the property under the will of the late James B. Taylor, a writ of prohibition was served on the Surrogate, accompanied with an order to show cause, on the first Monday of April next, why the writ should not be made perpetual. The writ was issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Mrs. Rowland, one of the disinherited [illegible]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A REPLY TO MR. GOLDWIN SMITH BY PROF. J. C. CAIRNES.

From Macmillan's Magazine for September.

The recent utterance of Mr. Goldwin Smith against woman suffrage has been for many friends of the cause, it may be confessed, a painful surprise. It seemed strange and almost portentous that the voice which had been so often, so boldly, and so eloquently raised on behalf of liberal principles, should suddenly be heard issuing from the Conservative camp, in opposition to a measure which many Liberals regard as among the most important of pending reforms. No one, however, who has read Mr. Smith's essay will have any doubt that the opinions expressed in it—urged as they are with all his characteristic energy—are as genuine and sincere as anything he has ever written on the Liberal side. Whether he has made any converts to his views among the supporters of the movement he has attacked, is more than I can say; but as one of those who have not been convinced by his reasonings, I wish to state in what they seem to me to be unsatisfactory, and why, having given them my best consideration, I still remain in my former state of mind.

There is one portion of Mr. Smith's remarks into which, I may as well say here at the outset, I do not propose to follow him. I refer to what he has said of Mr. Mill's relations with his wife, and of his estimate of her mental powers. These are points respecting which, in my opinion, the data do not exist, at least within reach of the general public, for forming a trustworthy opinion. They are, moreover, absolutely irrelevant to the practical controversy, which should be decided, as Mr. Smith himself in his essay confesses, "on its merits," "the interest of the whole community" being the test, and not by what people may think as to the life and opinions of any individual, however eminent. Further, their discussion cannot but inflict the keenest pain on more than one living person, who, from the nature of the case, are precluded from defending those whom they hold dear. To employ such arguments, therefore, is to use poisoned shafts; and I should have thought that Mr. Goldwin Smith would be about the last man living to resort to such modes of warfare.

Nor is this the only topic introduced by Mr. Smith into this discussion which might, if not with advantage, at least without detriment to his argument, have been omitted. In his criticism of Mr. Mill's view of the historical origin of the present disabilities of women, there is much the connection of which with the practical question now before the English public it is not very easy to discern. When, indeed, Mr. Mill first took the question up, the discussion of this aspect of the case was imperatively demanded; because the thing then to be done was, not simply to find arguments to prove the expediency of admitting women to the suffrage, but first of all, and most difficult of all, to gain a hearing for his cause—to make some impression on the solid mass of prejudice that was arrayed against any consideration of the subject; and this could only be done by showing the factitious nature of the existing relation of the sexes. Accordingly, Mr. Mill addressed himself to this task, and in his work on the *Subjection of Women*, deduced their disabilities from that primitive condition of the human race in which man employed his superior physical strength to coerce woman to his will. Such being the origin of the subjection of women, the disabilities complained of Mr. Mill regarded as, in ethnological phrase, "survivals" from a state of society in which physical force was supreme. To this explanation Mr. Smith demurs, and contends that the "lot of the woman has not been determined by the will of the man, at least in any considerable degree." According to him it had its origin in those circumstances which made it expedient, on public grounds, that in the early stages of civilization the family should be socially, legally, and politically a unit. Into this portion of the controversy, however, I cannot see that there would be any advantage in entering. Whether Mr. Mill was right or wrong in his view of the historical question, he was at all events eminently successful in the purpose for which he introduced the discussion. He has secured a hearing for the cause of woman so effectually that we may now at least feel confident that it will not be ultimately decided on other grounds than those of reason and justice. Nor does it, in truth, matter whether, in approaching the question of woman suffrage, we adopt Mr. Mill's or Mr. Smith's theory. Both alike regard the existing disabilities of women as "survivals"—Mr. Mill, as survivals from a very early period in which physical force was supreme; Mr. Smith, as survivals from the state of things which produced the peculiar constitution of the patriarchal family; but both as survivals, and therefore as belonging to a condition of life which has passed away. The point is thus of purely archæological interest, while the real question now before the public is, not as to the origin of woman's disabilities, but as to their present expediency; "the interest of the whole community," to borrow once more Mr. Smith's language, being "the test."

In the bill lately before Parliament the intention of the framers, as the reader is aware, was to confer the suffrage on widows and spinsters only; married women having been expressly excluded from its operation. Mr. Smith, in entering on the discussion, is naturally anxious to deal with the question in its broadest form, and accordingly declines to be bound by this limited conception of it. He may be perfectly justified in this course; but the reasons given by him for extending the scope of the controversy are by no means convincing. To say that "marriage could hardly be treated as politically penal" is to put the argument for his view into a neat phrase; but Englishmen have not hitherto been much governed by phrases, and I hope they are not now going to begin to be. The political disqualification which attaches to the military and naval services, as well as to some branches of the civil service, might also be described as a "penal" incident of those honorable callings, but it is nevertheless maintained; and I have no doubt that if people come to believe that it is advantageous to give the suffrage to widows and spinsters, but disadvantageous to extend it to married women, they will set epigrams at defiance, and draw the line exactly where it is drawn in Mr. Forsyth's bill. Again, I deny altogether that there is anything in the logic of the case that would compel those who have given the suffrage to women to take the further step of admitting them to Parliament. "Surely," says Mr. Smith, "she who gives the mandate is competent herself to carry it"—on the principle, I suppose, that

> "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

But granting, for argument's sake, that she is competent to carry her own mandate, it still does not follow that she is competent to carry the mandates of *other people*; and this is what the right to a seat in Parliament means. Indeed, it is only quite lately that the law has ceased to distinguish between the right to vote and the right to be elected*; and if the distinction no longer exists its abolition has been due, not in the least to a desire for logical consistency, but simply to the fact that the qualification required by the law for a seat in Parliament was found in practice ineffective for its purpose and in other ways mischievous. If it prove on full examination that the character and circumstances of women are such as to render their admission to Parliament unadvisable on public grounds, those who are in favor of giving them the suffrage will be perfectly within their right in taking their stand at this point, and in refusing to grant them the larger concession. For my own part, as I do not believe that any detriment would come from including married women with others in the grant of the suffrage, or from the admission of women to Parliament, I am quite willing to argue the question on the broader ground on which Mr. Smith desires to place it.†

The most important argument advanced by Mr. Smith against the policy under consideration is contained in the following passages: "The question whether female suffrage on an extended scale is good for the whole community is probably identical, practically speaking, with the question whether it is good for us to have free institutions or not. Absolute monarchy is founded on personal loyalty. Free institutions are founded on the love of liberty, or, to speak more properly, on the preference of legal to personal government. But the love of liberty, and the desire of being governed by law alone appear to be characteristically male." (p. 145.) From this position Mr. Smith concludes that "to give women the franchise is simply to give them the power of putting an end actually and virtually to all franchises together." "It may not be easy," he allows, "to say beforehand what course the demolition of free institutions by female suffrage would take." "But," he holds, "there can be little doubt that in all cases, if power were put into the hands of the women, free government, and with it liberty of opinion would fall."

It cannot be denied that the consequences here indicated as likely to follow from the extension of the suffrage to women are sufficiently serious; and we may admit that a better reason could not easily be imagined for withholding anything from anybody than that its concession "would probably overturn the institutions on which the hopes of the world rest." But the greatness of a *fear* does not prove that it rests on solid grounds; and when we come to examine the grounds of Mr. Smith's dark forebodings, we find them about as substantial as the stuff that dreams are made of. "The female need of protection," he says, "of which, so long as women remain physically weak, and so long as they are mothers, it will be impossible to get rid, is apparently accompanied by a preference for personal government." "Women are priest-ridden;" but this does not go to the root of the "reactionary tendency characteristic of the sex." The effect of those physical and physiological peculiarities is, Mr. Smith thinks, to give "an almost uniform bias to the political sentiments of women;" this bias being opposed to law and liberty, and in favor of personal government; so that women may be trusted, whenever an opportunity offers, to act en masse for the destruction of free institutions.

Women in these passages are spoken of as if, so to speak, *in vacuo*; it is not to the women of any particular country or age that the description applies, but to woman in the abstract. In conformity with this, the illustrations which follow are taken by Mr. Smith from various ages and countries—I should have said with tolerably impartiality, if it were not that, strangely enough, scarcely any reference is made to the women of modern England. And yet it is the women of modern England whose case is in issue. Now this is a point of some importance; because it is quite possible, at least as I regard it—not being a believer in "natural rights," that the suffrage may be as good a thing for women in certain stages of social progress as for men, but a bad thing for both where the social conditions are different. This being so, it is not obvious how Mr. Smith helps the intelligent discussion of the question by taking his examples at random from ancient Rome, Italy, France, the United States, England in the seventeenth century—in a word, from any source where he can find cases to suit his purpose, but without the least reference to the special circumstances of each case. I have no desire to restrict unduly the range of the discussion; but I think that, when examples are taken from foreign countries, and still more when they are taken from former ages with a view to prejudice the claims of English women to the franchise, some attempt should be made to show that the cases cited are really pertinent to the question in hand.

Turning, then, to the persons and country immediately concerned, let us consider how far the state of things here affords any support to Mr. Smith's speculations. I will not attempt to deny that there may be priest-ridden women in England, possibly in considerable numbers; nor will I dispute what some well-informed persons have asserted, that the passing of a woman suffrage bill would not improbably, at all events for a time, give an accession of political influence to the clergy. But granting this, and even conceding, for the sake of argument, Mr. Smith's theory as to the natural bias of the female mind, we are still a long way off from the terrible catastrophe that his fears portend. "Female suffrage," he says, "would give a vast increase of power to the clergy;" but we have still to ask if the English clergy, Church and Nonconformist, are, as a body, ready to join in a crusade against free institutions. I am quite unable to discover what the grounds are for such a supposition; but if this cannot be assumed, then their influence would not be exercised in the direction Mr. Smith apprehends, and his fears for free institutions are groundless. Even if we were to make the extravagant supposition that the clergy are to a man in favor of personal government and absolutism, there would still be husbands, fathers, and brothers whose appeals on behalf of free government would not surely pass altogether unheeded. Is it being over sanguine to assume that at the worst a sufficient number of women would be kept back from the polls to leave the victory with the cause that is "characteristically male?"

In short, we have only to attempt to realize the several conditions, *all of which would need to be fulfilled before the catastrophe which Mr. Smith dreads could even be approached*, in order to perceive the extravagant improbability, if not intrinsic absurdity, of his apprehensions. But instead of attempting to follow further the possible consequences of social and political combinations which are never likely to have any existence outside Mr. Smith's fancy, let us consider for a moment the theory he has advanced as to the mental constitution of women, which lies at the bottom of the whole speculation. Women, it seems, are so constituted by nature as to be incapable of the "love of liberty, and the desire of being governed by law;" and this results from a "sentiment inherent in the female temperament," "formed by the normal functions and circumstances of the sex." Now, if this be so—if the sentiments of women with regard to government and political institutions are thus determined by physiological causes too powerful to be modified by education and experience, then those sentiments would in all countries and under all conditions of society be essentially the same. But is this the fact? On the contrary, is it not matter of common remark that the whole attitude of women toward politics is strikingly different in different countries; that it is one thing in England, another in the United States, something different from either in France and Italy, and something different from all in Turkey and the East? and, not to travel beyond the range of the present controversy, do we not find within the United Kingdom almost every variety of political opinion prevailing among women, according to the circumstances of their education and social surroundings? It may be true that the interest taken by women in politics has hitherto been in general somewhat languid; that, as a body, they are less alive than men to the advantages of political liberty and of legal government. But is not this precisely what was to be expected, supposing their political opinions to be subject to the same influences which determine the political opinions of men? As a rule, they have, from the beginning of things, been excluded from politics; their whole education has been contrived, one might say, with the deliberate purpose of giving to their sentiments an entirely different bent; home and private life have been inculcated on them as the only proper sphere for their ambition; yet, in spite of these disadvantages, by merely mixing in society with men who take an interest in politics, a very great number of women have come to share that interest, while there are some, as Mr. Smith admits—I will add, a rapidly increasing number—"eminently capable of understanding and discussing political questions." Can it be said that of the women who in this country take an interest in politics the bias of their political sentiments is uniformly in one direction, and that the direction of personal government and absolutism? I can only say, if this be Mr. Smith's experience, it is singularly different from mine. No doubt there are women in abundance who care nothing for politics, and who would be quite content to live under any Government which offered a fair promise of peace and security; but may not precisely the same be said of no inconsiderable number of men even in England? Would it not be easy to find men enough, and these by no means among the residuum, who take no interest at all in politics, and who, so far as they are concerned, would be willing to hand over the destinies of the human race to-morrow to a Cæsar, or to any one else who, they had reason to believe, would maintain the rights of property, and keep their own precious persons safe? This state of feeling among some men is not considered to prove that men in general are unfitted by nature for the functions of citizenship under a free government, and when we meet exactly the same phenomenon among women, why are we to deduce from it a conclusion which, in the case of men, we should repudiate?

In short, the patent facts of experience in this country (and if here or anywhere the facts are as I have stated them, they suffice to dispose of Mr. Smith's theory,) are consistent with one supposition, and with one supposition only—the existence in women of political capabilities which may be developed in almost any direction, according to the nature of the influences brought to bear upon them. It may very well be that, when experience has furnished us with sufficient data for observation, a something will prove to be discernible in the political opinions of the two sexes in the nature of a characteristic quality, but at present conjecture upon this subject is manifestly premature, and Mr. Smith's arrow, apparently shot at a venture, we may confidently say has not hit the mark. The love of liberty and the desire of being governed by law are feelings which have as yet been developed in but a very small proportion of men; they have been developed in a still smaller proportion of women, but the difference is not greater than the difference in the education and circumstances of the two sexes is amply sufficient to account for.

Mr. Smith having thoroughly frightened himself by the chimeras his imagination had conjured up as the probable result of giving the suffrage to women, puts the question: "But would the men submit?" And he resorts to an ingenious, though perhaps questionable, speculation on the ultimate sanctions of law, to show that they would not. If the laws passed by women were such as men disapproved of, "the men," he says, "would, of course, refuse execution; law would be set at defiance, and Government would be overturned," (p. 146.) When, therefore, "the female vote" came to be taken "on the fate of free institutions," and the decree for their abolition went forth, it seems that, after all, it would prove mere *brutum fulmen*. The consummation would never take place, and the institutions on which the hopes of the world rest would remain erect, unharmed amid the impotent feminine rage surging around, much (if one may venture on a profane illustration) like one of those gin palaces in the United States that has held its ground against the psalmody of the whisky crusaders. One would have thought that this reflection would have brought some solace to Mr. Smith's soul; but, strange to say, he regards it as an aggravation of the impending evils, and would, apparently, be better pleased if, in the supposed contingency, men in general should exhibit the same implicit subserviency which, he tells us, has been shown by a man, somewhere in the United States, who, under his wife's compulsion, is in the habit of working for her as a hired laborer—a fact, by the way, not very happily illustrating his theory of the ultimate sanctions of law.

In truth this portion of Mr. Smith's argument—and it is, in a logical sense, the very heart of his case, in such sort that, this part falling, the whole collapses—is so utterly—I will not say, weak—but so utterly unlike the sort of argument ordinarily to be found in his political writings, that it is difficult to resist the impression that it does not represent the real grounds of his conviction, but is rather a theory excogitated after conviction to satisfy that intellectual craving which an opinion formed on other grounds than reason invariably produces. And this impression is confirmed, if not reduced to certainty, as we continue the perusal of his essay. In an early passage Mr. Smith had told us that he "himself once signed a petition for female household suffrage got up by Mr. Mill;" adding that, when he signed it, he "had not seen the public life of women in the United States." Further on he gives us an account of this public life as he conceives it; and I have no doubt that we have here disclosed to us the real source, if not of his present opinions on woman suffrage, at least of the intensity with which they are held. In the United States, he says, "a passion for emulating the male sex has undoubtedly taken possession of some of the women as it took possession of women under the Roman Empire, who began to play the Gladiator when other excitements were exhausted." It seems further that there are women in the United States who claim, "in virtue of 'superior complexity of organization,' not only political equality but absolute supremacy over man, of whom one has given to the movement the name of the 'Revolt of Woman.'" again, "in the United States the privileges of women may be said to extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder. The poisoner whose guilt has been proved by overwhelming evidence, is let off because she is a woman; there is a sentimental scene between her and her advocate in court, and afterward she appears as a public lecturer.* The whisky crusade shows that women are practically above the law." Once more, it appears that "in the United States the grievance of which most is heard is the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie. * * * Some of the language used * * * if reproduced might unfairly prejudice the case." Already "male legislatures in the United States have carried the liberty of divorce so far that the next step would be the total abolition of marriage and the destruction of the family;" and this is followed by a story of "a woman who accomplished a divorce by simply shutting the door of the house, which was her own property, in her husband's face." It would be easy, had I space at my command, to add to these extracts; but the foregoing will suffice. One is led to ask what is the bearing of such statements, assuming the facts to be all correctly given, upon the question of woman suffrage? Mr. Smith has not troubled himself to point this out—apparently has never considered it; but finds it simpler to throw in such sensational allusions here and there as a sort of garnishing for his argument, trusting, no doubt, that they will produce upon the minds of his readers the same impression which they have evidently made upon his own. The case seems to be this: Mr. Smith's finer susceptibilities have been rudely shocked by the antics of a sort of Mænad sisterhood holding their revels here and there in the vast territory of the United States; and a state of mind has supervened which leads him to regard with disfavor any cause with which these women happen to be associated. Woman suffrage, unfortunately, is one of those causes; and, therefore, Mr. Smith is opposed to woman suffrage.

Now to let one's opinions be formed in this way is not to be guided by experience, as some people would have us believe. Let not any one suppose that Mr. Smith has any such solid support for the views advanced in his essay. Woman suffrage has nowhere yet, out of Utah, been tried in the United States; whereas we in England have witnessed its working at least in our municipal and school-board elections. In point of experience, therefore, we who have remained at home have the advantage of Mr. Smith. His sojourn in America, however, has brought to his notice the sort of women—or, more properly, a sort of women—who contrive to make themselves conspicuous in the United States in social and political agitations. It may be allowed that, as depicted by him, they are not a gracious band; though hardly less attractive than some of the male politicians who figure at caucuses, rings, and other political gatherings in the same country. Is Mr. Smith, in disgust at this latter product of American institutions, prepared to abolish male suffrage, and with it representative government—to abolish it not merely in the United States, but here and everywhere? for to this length does his argument against woman suffrage, drawn from analogous manifestations on the part of some American women, carry him.

As I have said, Mr. Smith has not pointed out the bearing of his sensational allusions on the question of woman suffrage. If he intended them to support his case he was undoubtedly prudent in not doing so. Let us consider one or two of them in connection with the question at issue. We are told, for example, that "in the United States the privileges of women may be said to extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder;" and then comes the story of the poisoner which I have examined in a note. Further on, he says, "If the women ask for the suffrage, say some American publicists, they must have it; and in the same way, everything that a child cries for is apt to be given it without reflection as to the consequences of the indulgence." Now, assuming (what I am by no means disposed to admit) that the state of feeling toward women in the United States is such as these remarks suggest, it is to be observed, in the first place, that it is a state of feeling which has grown up, not under a female, but under an exclusively male, suffrage, and it is not easy to believe that the extension of the suffrage to women could make it worse. In the next place, the feeling in question is merely an exaggeration of that sickly sentimentalism regarding woman, and all that concerns her, which has come down to us from times of chivalry, and which has hitherto been fostered by the careful exclusion of women from political life, as well as from the great majority of useful and rational occupations. In the United States a portion of the women appear, from Mr. Smith's account, to have suddenly broken loose from many of these restraints; and the use they are making of their freedom appears to be about as wise and edifying as the use which men commonly make of political freedom when it has been suddenly conferred upon them after centuries of servitude. The sentiment deserves all the scorn that Mr. Smith pours upon it; but the corrective for it, if it exists, is not to be found in a continuance of the state of things which produced it, but in opening to women those spheres of action from which they have been hitherto debarred, and in subjecting them to the free and bracing air of equality, alike in rights and in responsibilities, with men.

And this consideration furnishes the answer to another of Mr. Smith's arguments. He considers that the admission of women to the suffrage, instead of mitigating, is likely to aggravate, the violence of political strife, and in support of this view refers to the Reign of Terror, the revolt of the Commune, and the American civil war. I must own this latter reference has taken me by surprise. I have never heard before that the women of the United States during the civil war "notoriously rivaled the men in fury and atrocity." I remember some very great atrocities committed during that war; for example, the massacre at Fort Pillow, the treatment of prisoners of war in some of the Southern military hospitals, the attempts to burn down some of the public buildings and hotels in New-York; but these were all committed by men, and I have never heard of similar acts committed or attempted by American women. If Mr. Smith knows any such, he ought to enlighten the world by stating them, or else withdraw his injurious assertion. On the other hand, I have heard, and I imagine so must Mr. Smith, of the magnificent devotion to their country shown by the women of the Northern States in organizing and working hospital corps, and in actual services rendered to the wounded on the field, mitigating thus the hardships and horrors of war in a manner to reflect honor on their country and on their sex. As to the women of the Reign of Terror and the Commune, they were, at all events, not worse than the men; and the shocking crimes committed by both, so far as they are not purely mythical, are, no doubt, referable to the same causes—the tremendous excitement of the time, the wild doctrines current, and, above all, the absolute inexperience in political affairs of those to whom power, for the moment, fell.

Again, what is the bearing of Mr. Smith's statements regarding the great freedom of divorce existing in some of the States of the Union? "Male Legislatures," it seems, "have already carried the liberty of divorce so far that the next step would be the total abolition of marriage and the destruction of the family." Does it follow from this that female, or rather mixed, Legislatures would go further in the same direction? for this seems to be the drift of this portion of Mr. Smith's remarks. In an earlier part of his essay he had told us that it was inherent in the nature of women to be subservient to the clergy; he now suggests that, if admitted to the suffrage, they would probably enact the abrogation of the marriage tie. Perhaps he sees his way to reconciling these two opinions, but it is not obvious on the surface; any more than it is easy to reconcile the latter with what he tells us, a few lines lower down, that women have a far deeper interest in maintaining the stringency of the marriage tie than men. If so, then one naturally asks, Why will they not use their influence to maintain it? Are they such imbeciles as not to discern their interest in so important a matter, or, discerning it, to throw their weight into the scale adverse to their most vital concerns? Here, again, Mr. Smith answers himself—he tells us "the women themselves [I presume the Mænads] have now, it is said, begun to draw back."

I now turn to a side of the question on which Mr. Smith lays very great stress, and of which I am not in the least disposed to underrate the importance—the extension of the suffrage to married women. I do not yield to Mr. Smith, or to any one, in the firmness of my conviction that the family is at the bottom of our existing civilization, and I should, for my part, regard as dearly purchased any gain in material or political well-being which should introduce a jar or weakness into this pivot of our social system. But I believe that to open political life to women, far from being fraught with the disastrous consequences Mr. Smith anticipates, would, taking things in their entire scope, be productive of quite opposite effects. If I were asked to name the principal element of weakness in the family as things now stand, I should have no hesitation in pointing to the want of sufficient subjects of common interest between man and woman. It is owing to this that matrimonial engagements are entered into so rarely on the basis of any broad intellectual sympathy, such as might furnish some security for lasting affection, and so often at the bidding of impulses and fancies that do not outlive the honeymoon; and it is owing to the same cause that so very large a proportion of the lives of most husbands and wives are spent practically apart, with little or no knowledge on the part of either of the objects or aims that engross the greater portion of the other's thoughts and energies. That under such circumstances the marriage tie is, on the whole, maintained as well as it is, seems rather matter for wonder; and to argue that the introduction of a new source of very profound common interest for husband and wife must of necessity weaken the bond, is, in my opinion, to evince a singular inability to appreciate the real dangers now besetting the institution. It is true, no doubt, that every new subject of common interest for husband and wife must, from the nature of the case, constitute also a new possible occasion for disagreement; but if this is to be accounted a good reason for excluding women from politics, they might with equal justice be excluded from literature, from the fine arts, from everything in which men also take an interest—above all, from religion. The value of these several pursuits as bonds and cements of married life is just in proportion to the degree of common interest which husbands and wives take in them, and just in the same proportion also is the possible danger that they may become the grounds of dissension. Mr. Smith is greatly scandalized at the prospect of a man and his wife taking opposite sides in politics. I cannot see that it would be at all more scandalous than that a man and his wife should take opposite sides in religion—going, for example, every Sunday to different places of worship, where each hears the creed of the other denounced as soul-destroying and damnable. It will serve to throw light upon the present problem if we consider for a moment how it happens that this latter spectacle is on the whole so rarely presented; and that, even where the event occurs, it is so frequently found consistent with tolerable harmony in married life. The explanation, I have no doubt, is of this kind: where difference of religion consists with matrimonial happiness, it will generally be found that one or both of the partners do not take a very deep interest in the creeds they profess; while, on the other hand, where people do feel strongly on religion, they generally take care, in forming matrimonial alliances, to consort with those who, on fundamental points, are of the same opinion with themselves. Now it seems to me that this may serve to illustrate for us what will be the practical working of politics in respect to married life when women begin to receive a political education, or at least to learn as much about politics, and take as much or as little interest in them as men do. A number only too large of men and women will probably continue for long enough to take but small interest in public affairs, and these will marry, as they do now, with little reference to each other's political opinions; but the danger of discord from politics under such circumstances would be infinitesimal. The only cases in which this danger would become serious would be when both husband and wife were strong politicians. Here, no doubt, there would be danger; though no greater, I think, than when two persons of strong but opposite religious convictions enter into marriage. Mr. Smith seems to think that, because "religion is an affair of the other world," it is less likely than politics to be an occasion of strife. This is probable enough when people do not believe in another world; but when they do, and believe that the fate of people there will depend on what they believe in this, I cannot see the wisdom of his remark. Some of the worst and cruelest wars that have ever been waged have been religious wars; and so notoriously is religion an engenderer of strife, that it is now scarcely good manners to moot a religious question in private society, where politics are quite freely and amicably discussed. If persons of genuine but different religious opinions can contrive to get on together in married life, they would certainly not be likely to be severed by political differences, however strongly their opinions might be held. But, however this may be, my argument is that, in practice, such cases would very rarely occur. When politics became a subject of interest alike for men and women, it would very soon become a principal consideration in determining matrimonial alliances. Even now this is the case to some extent, and it will no doubt become more and more so as the political education of women advances. Mr. Smith's question, therefore, "Would the harmony of most households bear the strain?" may be answered by saying that in very few households would there be any strain to bear; while in most—at least in those in which politics were intelligently cultivated—home life, no longer the vapid thing it is so often now, would acquire a new element of interest, and the family would be held together by powerful sympathies that now lie undeveloped.

Mr. Smith seems to think that, if women are only excluded from the suffrage, the harmony of married life can never be endangered by politics. But this is to attribute to the mere right of voting a degree of efficacy which I, for one, am not disposed to allow to it. If women only come to take an interest in politics—it matters not whether they have the suffrage or not—all the danger that can arise from the suffrage to married life will be already incurred. It is not the giving of a vote every four or five years that constitutes the danger, if danger there be, but the habitual mental attitude of husband and wife toward each other. Those, therefore, who share Mr. Smith's apprehensions on the present subject, ought clearly to take their stand against the suffrage movement very much higher up. They ought to oppose every extension of female education which may reasonably be expected to lead women to take an interest in politics. The intelligent study of history should, in the first place, be rigidly proscribed. Political economy would be excluded as a matter of course; and, along with it, that large and increasing class of studies embraced under the name "social." Every one of these, intelligently cultivated, leads inevitably, where faculty is not wanting, to an interest in contemporary politics; and if women are to be shut out from this field of ideas, lest perchance they should adopt opinions which should not be those of their future husbands, their education ought at once to be truncated by this large segment. Mr. Smith indeed suggests that women who are capable of discussing political questions "will find a sphere in the press." Does he then suppose that there would be less danger to the harmony of married life from women writing in the press—writing leaders, perhaps, for strong party papers—than from tendering a vote at the polls every four or five years? Besides, the suggestion falls utterly short of the requirements of the case. The number of women who are capable, or who desire, to find a sphere in the press are never likely to be more than a handful; the numbers who desire a liberal education, in the best and broadest sense of that word, and who are or may become quite fitted to form sound opinions on political questions, are already to be numbered by thousands, perhaps I might say by tens of thousands: what their numbers will become in another generation I will not pretend to conjecture. Mr. Smith's suggestion, therefore, though graciously meant, is hardly to the purpose. Plainly nothing short of lopping off from the education of women some of the most important branches of human knowledge will meet the difficulty.

I must, before concluding, refer briefly (for my space is all but exhausted) to an aspect of the case touched on at the opening of these remarks—the probability of the admission of women to Parliament as a consequence of giving them the suffrage. As I have already pointed out, the latter concession by no means necessarily involves the former; so that it is quite open to those who are in favor of women suffrage to decline, or if they see fit to do so, to concede, the latter privilege. For my own part, however, I desire to say frankly that I am in favor of removing, not only this, but all legal impediments whatever, to the freest choice by women of a career, whether in political or in civil life. It is not that I look forward to women taking advantage, in any very large degree, of the new fields of activity that would thus be opened to them; for I am not of Mr. Smith's opinion that women can be "unsexed" by acts of Parliament. I believe that all the substantial reasons of convenience, natural aptitude, and taste, which, in the division of labor between men and women, make it desirable that women should, as a rule, take charge of the domestic half of the world's work, and men of that which is transacted out of doors, will, whatever laws we may pass, remain in their full force, and will keep the general distribution of occupations between the sexes, even under the freest competition, in the main not very different from what it now is. Still, though this, as I believe, will be the rule, there will no doubt be numerous exceptions to it; and why should there not be? If some women find it suitable to their circumstances and to their natural talents or taste to embrace careers now only open to men, why should they be debarred from turning their abilities to the best account? If they make mistakes, as very possibly at first many will, and adopt unsuitable occupations, they will discover their mistakes, as men do now, by experience, and their failure will serve as a warning to others. If, on the other hand, they prove successful in their ventures, their success will only be a gain for themselves and for society at large. All this would hold true, even though the alternative of marriage and domestic life were really open to every woman in the country. But it is a fact of very great importance as regards the practical aspect of this question that no inconsiderable number of women in this country pass, and cannot but pass, their lives unmarried. Mr. Smith, indeed, regards this as connected "with an abnormal and possibly transient state of things." For my part I regard it as a perfectly normal phenomenon in such a country as England, and, therefore, as likely to endure. In any case, while it lasts, the exclusion of women from professional and other careers is something more than a theoretical injustice. It is a real and substantial wrong, involving penury and all its consequences, inflicted on a large number of persons, whose only crime is their sex, and who only ask to be permitted to earn a livelihood by making themselves useful to their fellow-creatures. The claim to be admitted to Parliament, indeed, if it should be advanced, (which it has not yet been,) would stand on somewhat different ground. Exclusion in this case would not mean exclusion from the means of earning a livelihood, and therefore the reasons in favor of the claim are undoubtedly less strong than those which may be urged in favor of opening professional and industrial careers; but why should women not be allowed the fullest and freest use of their faculties in any walk of life, whether lucrative or otherwise, in which any competent portion of the community may think it expedient to employ them? At all events the onus of proof lies with those who would resist such a claim; and if opponents have nothing better to urge than the fatuous jokes which have hitherto been the staple of their argument, but from which Mr. Smith has had the good taste to abstain, the case against women is certainly not a strong one. Whether many women, if the opportunity offered, would be ambitious of a parliamentary career; or whether, in this case, they would find many constituencies disposed to elect them, are questions the consideration of which may perhaps be left, without disadvantage, to a future day.

J. E. CAIRNES.

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* In the case of clergymen, as well as in other cases, the distinction is still maintained.

† I cannot, however, go the length that Mr. Smith appears inclined to go in one passage, where he argues, or seems to argue, that all who are in favor of woman suffrage are bound by their own principles to vote, under all circumstances, for woman candidates. He would scarcely, I presume, contend that all who are in favor of Catholic Emancipation are bound, when a Catholic offers himself, to vote for one; and, similarly, that those who favor Jewish Emancipation are bound when they can, to vote for Jews; but, unless he is prepared to go this length, on what ground does he hold that the advocates of woman suffrage in America must, if they had considered the consequences of their own [illegible], have voted for Mrs. Victoria Woodhull?

* Mr. Smith gives neither dates nor places; but there can be little doubt that in the allusion in the text two distinct transactions are confounded; the inference suggested, moreover, is such as the facts by no means warrant. "The poisoner whose guilt has been proved by overwhelming evidence," but who "is let off," must I think, refer to the case of a woman tried some time ago in one of the eastern cities, I think Baltimore. It is true she was "let off," but, as an American barrister informs me, with perfect propriety; the evidence against her not being sufficient to sustain the charge. In this case there was no sentimental scene in court, and no appearance afterward as a public lecturer. These latter incidents belong to a case which occurred in San Francisco, in which a woman, Laura Fair by name, was tried, not for poisoning, but for shooting her paramour in the open street, and was acquitted in the face of the most conclusive evidence. The advocate, however, as I am informed, was passive in "the sentimental scene," and afterward sued the lady for his fees. It is true, too, that she appeared shortly afterward as a public lecturer; but Mr. Smith omits to add—what is surely pertinent to the question in hand—that she was hooted by the audience from the platform, and found it prudent to leave the town without delay. No one who knows anything of the United States would regard San Francisco as a typical American city; it is rather an extreme example of all that is most pronounced in American rowdyism; yet even in San Francisco we find that popular feeling on the impunity of women from penalties for crime is something very different from what Mr. Smith represents it.

ROBBERY OF A TEA-STORE.

The tea and grocery store of James Merrick, at No. 371 Seventh avenue, was broken open on Sunday night and a chest of tea and a bag of flour stolen. The thieves entered by means of the fan-light over the front door. On Monday, Officer Reid, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, heard that a man was going around the ward offering tea for sale. He watched for such a character and soon arrested Michael Doris, of No. 247 West Thirty-first street, with some tea in his possession. On searching his rooms the stolen chest was found. Later in the day another man, who gave his name as William Edwards, called at the station-house and confessed that he, too, had participated in the burglary. Both the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in $1,000 for trial.

CREEDMOOR.

THE IRISH AND AMATEUR RIFLE TEAMS AT THE RANGE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

The teams of the Irish and Amateur Rifle Clubs proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, by the 9:35 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, for the purpose of practicing at long range for the international contest. Six targets on the right of the field had been prepared for their use, the dimensions of which were twelve feet in length by six feet in height, with a "centre" six feet square, and "bull's eye" three feet in diameter. The Irish "team" occupied the two targets on the right, and the "team" of the Americans the three next adjoining. Mr. A. Anderson, of the Americans, and Mr. Edmund Johnson, of the Irishmen, were absent. The two parties commenced practicing at the 800 yards range at 10:30 o'clock, and concluded at 12:30 P. M. An intermission of half an hour was then taken for lunch, after which firing was resumed, beginning at the 900 yards targets. Although no official record of the scores was kept, it was observed that the average scores made by individual members of the American team were equal to those made by their opponents. Considerable allowance must be made for the latter, however, as yesterday was the first time they have practiced on the range with their own rifles, and as the weather was clear, and quite warm in the middle of the day, the mirage affected them considerably. That this was the case was apparent from the fact that nearly every member of the Irish team made one or more "misses," which would certainly not have been the case had they been familiar with the range. The captains of the respective teams, Col. Wingate and Major Leach, decided not to keep an official record of the scores made yesterday, as it was conceded that it would not be a fair test of the ability of the new comers. A large number of visitors arrived at the range on the 2 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, and nearly every regiment in the First Division was represented. The members of the Irish team have decided not to participate in the excursion to-morrow, tendered them by the Board of Aldermen, but will avail themselves of the last opportunity for practice on the range before the match. On Friday the range will be closed, to enable the employes to make the final preparations for the international match, which will take place on Saturday. The respective teams of the several regiments will occupy the range to-day.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The following is a schedule of the steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during the month of October: Thursday, 1st, Pennsylvania, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Maas, Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam. Saturday, 3d, City of Chester, Inman Line, Queenstown; America, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen; Pereire, General Transatlantic, Brest and Havre. Monday, 5th, Switzerland, Red Star Line, Antwerp. Tuesday, 6th, Idaho, Williams & Guion, Queenstown; Lessing, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Wednesday, 7th, Abyssinia, Cunard Line, Queenstown. Thursday, 8th, Silesia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, 10th, City of Richmond, Inman Line, Queenstown; Herman, North-German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Tuesday, 13th, Wisconsin, Williams & Guion, Queenstown. Wednesday, 14th, Russia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Deutschland, North-German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Thursday, 15th, P. Caland, Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam; Holsatia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, 17th, St. Laurent, General Transatlantic Company, Brest and Havre; Baltic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Rhein, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Tuesday, 20th, Herder, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Minnesota, Williams & Guion, Queenstown. Wednesday, 21st, Bothnia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Weser, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Thursday, 22d, Hammonia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, 24th, Adriatic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Main, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Wednesday, 28th, Scotia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Minister Roon, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Thursday, 29th, Rotterdam, Netherlands Steam Navigation, Rotterdam; Frisia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, 31st, Celtic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Ville de Paris, General Transatlantic, Brest and Havre; Oder, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

The steamers appointed to carry the mails to the West Indies, Mexico, and lower America, during the same period are as follows: Thursday, 1st, City of Havana, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana and Nassau. Tuesday, 6th, Morro Castle, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana. Thursday, 8th, City of New-York, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana; Claribel, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Port-au-Prince. Friday, 9th, Andes, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Kingston. Saturday, 10th, Acapulco, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Aspinwall; City of Mexico, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana. Tuesday, 13th, Crescent City, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana. Thursday, 15th, City of Merida, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana. Saturday, 17th, Tybee, New-York and West Indies, Port-au-Prince. Tuesday, 20th, Columbus, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana; Ashland, San Domingo Steam-ship Company, San Domingo; Georgia, Bermuda Steam-ship Company, Bermuda. Thursday, 22d, City of Havana, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana. Friday, 23d, Merrimac, Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, St. Thomas and Rio. Saturday, 24th, Colon, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Aspinwall. Tuesday, 26th, Morro Castle, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana; Etna, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Kingston. Wednesday, 28th, ——, New-York and West Indies Steam-ship Company, Port-au-Prince. Thursday, 29th, City of New-York, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana. Friday, 30th, Atlas, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Port-au-Prince. Saturday, 31st, Cuba, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana.

THE TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION—NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, which has been holding a convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel since Friday of last week, held its last session yesterday afternoon and adjourned to its next regular semi-annual meeting in March, 1875. The convention was composed of seventy-nine delegates, representing as many different railways in every section of the country. The principal object of the convention, and which has taken up its entire session, was the arrangement of rates upon the various lines of railroads represented, with their connections. This rearrangement of rates becomes necessary as often as twice every year by reason of the opening of some new connecting line or branch in different sections, or from changes in the laws of the States in which the roads are operated. Several such new connecting lines and branches have been opened since the last meeting in March of the current year, the most of which are located in the West and South-west. Among the new roads represented in the present convention was the European and North American, from Bangor, Me., to St. John, New-Brunswick. The change in the railroad lines of the State of Wisconsin has also taken effect since the last meeting, changing the rates of passenger travel from four cents to three and a half cents per mile. This law was not taken cognizance of by the convention, however, in consequence of the delegates representing the roads running through that State not having been officially notified of the changes. While the labors of the convention have been somewhat arduous and perplexing, comparatively insignificant results have accrued to the general traveling public. They have been confined to the establishment of rates according to the local tariff of those roads not in the main channels of travel, such as for instance rates from the centres to small places in Texas, Alabama, Kansas, &c., &c. The changes in the various rates have all been of minor importance. There have been no changes whatever in the rates between the principal cities, terminal points, and junctions throughout the Union. Such changes were somewhat looked for by the public, in view of the Grangers' movement, the money panic of last year, and other causes, but were deemed inexpedient by the railroads represented in the convention. On Saturday last the members of the association were entertained by the Old Colony Steam-boat Company in an excursion over the Fall River Line from this City to Boston. The members to the number of fifty, with ladies, embarked on the steamer Bristol, where they were hospitably cared for. After spending Sunday in Boston, the excursionists returned to New-York on Monday morning. Resolutions were adopted by the association expressing their appreciation of the courtesy extended. Previous to the adjournment, which took place yesterday afternoon, the convention also adopted resolutions thanking the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel for the use of rooms for the business of the association.

THE LAST EXPLOIT OF A DARING THIEF.

On Monday evening Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of No. 222 East Sixty-sixth street, returned from Chicago. At the Grand Central Depot she engaged an expressman to carry her trunk to her residence. The trunk was delivered in [illegible] in the hall, but before it could be taken up stairs Florence E. O'Connor, one of the most notorious thieves in the Nineteenth Ward, stole it. O'Connor was arrested yesterday by Detective McGowan. The trunk was found in a tenement-house, corner of First avenue and Sixty-third street. O'Connor was taken before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for examination without bail. The accused, though but twenty years of age, is described by the Police as "one of the cleverest, luckiest, and most daring members of the profession."

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

HE ACCEPTS A GIFT FROM PHILADELPHIA—TOUCHING LETTER FROM THE VENERABLE AUTHOR.

Hans Christian Andersen has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in which paper it is made public:

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind letter, and to hear in the same kind spirit what I have to say in reply. Several American papers have, on the occasion of my late illness, from which I have just recovered, explained to their readers the outer conditions under which I am living, and have impressed upon young and old the "debt" in which, according to the flattering expression, they are standing to me as the author of "Fairy Tales and Stories." I am further told that a general subscription in my favor has been started in the Union. You, my unknown friend, have even sent me some of the contributions offered.

I am deeply moved by the spirit of love and sympathy in which the movement has originated. It has for many years been my delight and my happiness that my tales have found readers so far beyond the boundaries of my own small country and of my little-known mother tongue, and that they have found their way all over the world. For none of the blessings of Providence sent to me I feel more deeply grateful than for the boon of having been able to impress numerous children's minds, and to deposit in the hearts of thousands and thousands again, germs of, as I fondly hope, something noble and good. I am intensely moved by, and sincerely appreciate, the feelings of love and gratitude expressed toward me. I doubly value them, because they are coming to me after a severe and protracted malady, and in a state of supposed distress. A gift of love tendered to me under such circumstances I cannot and will not refuse. Great or small, such a gift is bearing a stamp rendering it dear to my heart. From the bottom of my soul I send to the dear little ones my greeting and my thanks.

But I am owing it, at the same time, to myself and to the nation to which I belong to discard a possible misunderstanding. I am still a feeble convalescent and fast approaching seventy; but I am suffering no want. My country is not one in which poets are left starving or in distress. Without being in the service of the State, I receive from the public Treasury an annual salary, offering me a modest but honorable competency. From my authorship I derive a further income, and though it is true that almost no pecuniary reward has accrued to me from the numerous translations of my works into foreign languages, still I have now and then got some salary, as, for instance, from America, for the so-called "Author's Edition." My sympathising friends beyond the sea are, therefore, not to think of me as a poor old derelict poet, living in care for his daily bread, and unable to nurse his enfeebled frame. In this respect, also, God has been gracious to me, and loving friends are around me. Even now many a joy is gladdening my heart, not the least of which is that in far-distant great America many dear children are breaking their saving-box to share its contents with their old friend, the story-teller, whom they believe to be in want. It is a fresh leaf in the fairy-tale of my life. But this I must declare, that I cannot accept any individual gift sent to me. However well intended, such a gift receives a character alike inconsistent with the wishes of the offerer and with my own dignity. What would be to me an honor and a precious proof of attachment if offered to me from the youth of America as a whole, is becoming a painful charity if dribbling in as contributions from individuals, and, where I would fain feel proud and grateful, I am exposed to feeling humiliated.

You have, my dear Sir, expressed so very kind sympathies for me, pray bring this statement from me to the knowledge of your readers, and I hope that your honorable colleagues all about the great Union will do me the favor of equally publishing these lines. I remain, dear Sir, with kind regard, yours very truly,

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

To the Editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia.

SOME OBJECTORS TO CREMATION.

SCENE IN AN ENGLISH PROVINCIAL TOWN—MOBBING A CREMATING COMMISSIONER.

An English paper of the 9th inst. has the following: "At a meeting of the Town Improvement Commissioners, at West Hartlepool, yesterday, there was a most extraordinary scene. Mr. Ed. Turnbull, solicitor, who has occupied the chair for three successive years, had given notice of a motion to take the sense of his colleagues upon the question of cremation as against inhumation, it having been proposed to purchase land for enlarging the present cemetery. Just before the commissioners assembled, about 200 women, mostly belonging to the working class, forced their way into the room, and freely expressed their opposition to cremation. When Mr. Turnbull arrived there was an immense uproar of hooting, with cries of 'Burn him,' 'Stick him in a tar barrel,' 'Give us Christian burial.'

As soon as the proceedings opened Mrs. Peart handed in a petition, which purported to come from the mothers in West Hartlepool. It was to the following effect: 'An influential Commissioner having brought forward a motion to cremate, dissolve, or burn the bodies of the dead instead of providing suitable burying ground for their decent interment, we protest against any proceedings of the kind being taken by the Commissioners of this town, cremation being revolting to the ideas of modern civilization and degrading to the Commissioners to seriously entertain such a question. We believe, having canvassed the town, that the rate-payers do not object to provide a suitable burying-ground for this large, influential, and thriving community, on the score of expense, and we trust that the Commissioners will scout with indignation so monstrous a proposition.'

The petition was signed by the authority of a large public meeting of the wives of the working men, by Sarah Francis Peart and Sarah Stonehouse.

The reading of this was received with immense applause by the crowd, and then Mrs. Clarkson, a respectably dressed woman, asked Mr. Turnbull to kindly withdraw his motion, saying she was certain he would not be able to carry it, and that if he did it would result in a bitter feeling throughout the town. At the present time she said the people could not entertain the question, and were wishful to have that Christian form of burial which had been in vogue for sixteen centuries.

The Chairman (Mr. Emerson) assured the people present that they need not be alarmed, as even if the motion were carried—which was most unlikely—the Commissioners had no power to cremate. [Loud applause.] He begged that the 'deputation' would withdraw, and assured them that their petition should have every attention.

The crowd then slowly withdrew, not, however, without a renewal of the cries of 'Burn Turnbull,' 'Let him taste it first,' 'Put him in a furnace,' &c.

Mr. Turnbull afterward brought forward his motion, speaking at considerable length in favor of cremation, on sanitary, economical, and sentimental grounds. He argued that the present system of burial was costly; that the present cemetery polutes a brook which runs into one of the docks, and that the results of cremation were less revolting than those of burial. He mentioned that cremation was being adopted in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and the United States, and expressed his opinion that it was infinitely to be preferred to burial.

No one seconded the motion, and it fell to the ground, but the Chairman, Mr. Emerson, who is a chemist, replied to some of the arguments which had been advanced, saying that cremation would certainly be as costly as inhumation.

During the time the meeting was held the crowd outside increased to about 2,000, and upon Mr. Turnbull leaving the Atheneum, he was received with tremendous uproar, and followed to his office by the crowd.

THE RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Municipal Committee on the reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin met again yesterday in Gen. Pinckney's office to complete their arrangements. Alderman Billings presided. Messrs. Koch and Healy, the sub-committee, reported that they had chartered the steamer Wyoming for the proposed trip round the island on Thursday, and had also made arrangements with Delmonico to supply lunch on board. A band has also been engaged for the occasion. The report was adopted. The committee then decided to extend invitations to the following: The Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, &c.; Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of the East; Major Gen. Ingalls, Assistant United States Quartermaster General; Rear Admiral Godon, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Peter Cooper, and others. The boat will leave the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. The committee have also decided to tender a public reception to the Lord Mayor in the Governor's Room on Friday next.

A NOTORIOUS CONVICT STABS A WOMAN.

John Purcell, alias Bottles, a notorious "rough," was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. It appears that the prisoner was standing in the hallway of No. 10 Ridge street on Monday night in company with one Henrietta Maxwell. They were both drinking, and some words ensued, which ended by Purcell drawing a knife and inflicting several wounds on the face and arms of Henrietta. The prisoner was arrested and conveyed to the station-house, where he struggled violently, it requiring the united efforts of several officers to secure him for the night. At the close of his examination yesterday "Bottles" was held in $3,000 bail for trial. In 1870 he killed a man named Kiernan, and being found guilty was sentenced to be hanged. He procured a new trial, however, and was then pronounced guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to [illegible] for two years, which time he has served.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Dearer than Life—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—Gilded Age—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Princesse de Trebizonde—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Sketches in India.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

BRET HARTE'S STORY.

"The Fool of Five Forks," *Mr. Bret Harte's latest story, published for the first time in this journal on Sunday last, will be reprinted in the weekly and semi-weekly editions of* The Times. *It is one of the best stories ever written by Mr. Bret Harte:—*

"*The story of Bret Harte which appeared in* The New-York Times *yesterday, and which—through the courtesy of that journal in furnishing the* Republican *advance slips—we are enabled to present on page three this morning, is one of the best that has appeared from his pen for many a month. Alike in graphic description, clever characterization, and the peculiar humor and pathos which have rendered his name famous, Bret Harte has written few stories that excel "The Fool of Five Forks."*—Springfield Republican.

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday, the 4th October, we shall publish a new story, written expressly for The New-York Times, *by* Thomas Hardy, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled "Destiny and a Blue Cloak."*

The Republicans meet at Utica in a spirit of perfect harmony, a fact which will doubtless be ascribed by the "Democratic-Liberal-Fentonites" to the ruthless orders issued by the sullen tyrant at Long Branch, and to the brutal "dragooning" of the New-York Custom-house. The Convention seems determined to renominate Gen. Dix for Governor, and we may consequently expect to be told that the "office-holders" are in convulsions of rage, and that Gen. Arthur has swallowed a cup of cold poison in Senator Conkling's house. The lobbyists, the Democrats, and the ragged regiment which marches under the Fenton flag will declare that the nomination of Gen. Dix is a terrific blow to the "Custom-house Ring," and that it was brought about mainly by the avowed enemies of the Republican Party. It will also be very strange if we are not told that "Tom Murphy" runs this convention, and that every man from the rural districts was afraid to open his mouth for fear of the office-holders. All this will not prevent the convention from doing its work in a very thorough and sensible spirit, and there is no sort of doubt—not even the thousandth part of a doubt—that it will nominate a ticket which will carry the State next November by one of the most triumphant majorities ever gained by the Republican Party.

There seems to be a probability that Ex-Gov. Morgan will be chosen the permanent Chairman of the convention, and a better choice could not possibly be made. Gov. Morgan has done much for the Republican Party, and we should be glad to see him taking a prominent place once more in its councils. As for the platform, we believe we may promise that it will be a safe and sensible appeal to the community, and that it will not waste time on the third-term bosh at the orders of crack-brained journalists. Of course Gen. Dix will be renominated, in spite of the lobbyists, who have tried hard to ruin him, and who doubtless hope to get something out of him by persuading him that *they* secured his success. The second place on the ticket is still in doubt, but we have no doubt the convention will be able to fill it up without advice from any newspaper. We expect to see a first-rate ticket, a good platform, plenty of abuse of both from our enemies, and a tremendous victory next November.

We have received the following circular:

Tammany Hall, New-York, Sept. 9, 1874.

Sir: The Democratic Republican General Committee of New-York are much in want of funds to pay the legitimate and necessary expenses of the coming State and County elections to be held in November next, and request from you, for that purpose, a contribution, which you will please hand to the collector, Mr. John D. Newman, or forward the same to the Chairman of the Finance Committee at your earliest convenience. By so doing you will greatly oblige yours truly and respectfully,

JOHN KELLY, Chairman,
No. 117 Nassau street,

Smith Ely, Jr., Edward D. Gale, John J. Gorman, William Walsh, John W. Greene, Edward J. Fitzpatrick, Finance Committee, 1874. John W. Chanler, Chairman Democratic Republican General Committee. William H. Quincey, Alfred T. Ackert, Thomas L. Feitner, Leo C. Dessar, Secretaries.

We have no doubt whatever that the "Democratic Republican General Committee" is very "much in want of funds," but we are afraid we have nothing to offer it at the present moment. In these times it is as much as most men can do to make a proper response to the ordinary demands of charity, without answering all the begging letters they receive. And pray what does the committee mean by talking of the "legitimate *and necessary* expenses" of the elections? Tammany never confined itself to strictly legitimate expenses, but this is the first time we remember to have seen it publicly advertise that fact. We shall not trouble Mr. John D. Newman, Collector, to call upon us for our contribution.

Attention is directed to some well-deserved strictures made in another part of this paper on the condition of the street cars of this City. Only one line is specially mentioned in the paragraphs to which we refer. But there is such a general disregard of the laws regulating the condition and management of these conveyances, it is evident that the time has come for an overhauling of the delinquent companies. The Board of Health is made responsible for certain laws that, if enforced, would soon change the character of these unclean and pestilent cars. The vehicles themselves are far behind the age; but it is an outrage that the companies continue to defy the law that commands them to strip their cars of the insect-breeding stuffings and linings. Many of these old wrecks have become intolerable nuisances. Will the Board of Health look after them?

We make room to-day for an article from *Macmillan's Magazine*, by Prof. Cairnes, on woman suffrage. It is in reply to a recent essay by Prof. Goldwin Smith on the same subject, and it advocates views which are, at least, becoming popular on this side of the Atlantic, even though they may not be universally accepted. The argument cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

HOW THE STATE HAS BEEN GOVERNED.

It is the good fortune of the Republican State Convention, in its meeting to-day, that it need not ask for the confidence of the people on mere promises, nor is it compelled to build itself up solely by accusations against its rivals. Three years ago the people recalled the Republican Party to power so far as it was then possible. A year later the Government was entirely given over to its charge. In the coming election the party has the opportunity—and recognizes the duty—of resting its claims on the manner in which it has done its work in this State. Of course, the election has a national significance, and a certain national importance. It will determine the political character of Mr. Fenton's successor in the Senate, and its result will, to some extent, show whether the current of public opinion in the largest, and, on the whole, the most important State, of the Union, is favorable or unfavorable to the National Administration. The fact that Congressmen are to be chosen at the same time with the Governor and the Assembly will bring national issues more or less prominently into the canvass.

But the election is essentially a State election, and must necessarily turn, to a great extent, on the popular idea of the character of the State Administration. That this fact is generally appreciated is shown by the powerful public sentiment in favor of the renomination of Gov. Dix. He is held in high esteem, and his return to his present office is so emphatically demanded, simply because he is the head of an administration which has been conducted with energy, integrity, and success. As the head of the Administration, his merits are generally recognized, being at once solid and conspicuous. No one, however, would more promptly than he recognize the fact that his efforts have been heartily seconded by his colleagues, and that the Republican Legislatures to which he has addressed himself have shown, on the whole, a spirit in practical sympathy with his own.

The work which the Republican Party found awaiting it when it was called to the management of State affairs was a very heavy and a very difficult one, and the machinery which it had at its command to accomplish this work was by no means perfect. The Democracy, under the inspiration and guidance of Tammany, had introduced not only corruption but confusion into every branch of the Government. Several of the executive departments were conducted with a degree of heedlessness, a neglect of the requirements of law and a subordination of public interests to private greed that have never had a parallel in our State. Our readers have not forgotten the condition of things which it became our duty to expose in the Insurance Department—an exposure which drove the then head of that department into private life. The trial now going on at Albany of a subordinate in the Treasurer's Department for one of the most impudent and easy robberies of the State Treasury ever known, shows how careless, if nothing worse, was the administration of affairs there. That the canal business was largely in the hands of a corrupt set of schemers, who, by their patronage and plunder, were able, in the interior, to rival Tammany in New-York, and to establish a partnership in theft and politics, is a fact for which we have the word of John Kelly, who was an active member of one branch of the combination. The Judiciary, as we all remember, was disgraced and embarrassed by the presence of Barnard and Cardozo, and by the success with which unprincipled members of the Bar, led by such men as Field and Shearman, had perverted the courts to the selfish purposes of corrupt and greedy clients. When we remember that the cases here mentioned were but the more conspicuous examples of a demoralization that had been spread throughout the whole State administration until officers, with rare exception, from the Governor down to the page boys of the Legislature, looked on their duties in a false light, and tried to serve themselves rather than the people, we can form some idea of the task which the Republican Party assumed.

We think we may say that that task has been performed creditably, so far as time and circumstances have allowed. That the work is not complete is obvious enough; that is one reason why the people will do well to keep the Republicans in power; they are the only party that can finish what they have begun. Certainly a great deal has been done. The Judiciary was promptly relieved of its objectionable members after a struggle which, in the vigor and skill with which it was conducted, reflects the highest credit on those to whom it was committed. The executive departments have been very generally reorganized. The canals have been managed with exceptional energy and honesty. New safeguards have been placed about the transaction of the financial business of the State. The sinking funds—the most sacred of trusts to any modern State—which had been depleted by the recklessness of the Democrats of six millions and a half, have been re-established; fifteen millions of dollars are now standing to their credit, and they are steadily being put in such shape that they cannot be touched, except for the legitimate uses to which they are by law devoted. Great changes for the better have been made in the manner of conducting business in the Legislature. The lobby has been shorn of much of its power. Methodical and intelligible forms have taken the place of the purposely confused and careless style of management that prevailed under Tweed, and though much remains to be done, two Republican Legislatures have successively recommended to the people constitutional amendments which, if adopted, will make greater reforms practicable and reasonably certain.

It is impossible not to recognize in these facts the generally just and upright spirit of the Republican Party and its fidelity, as a whole, to the trusts reposed in it. Either the men whom the party has elected have performed their work well because they are themselves in earnest in it, in which case the party must have the credit of selecting such men, or they have done the work in order to keep in favor with the party, which is a very practical proof of the disposition of the party. As a matter of fact, the general excellence of the Republican Administration has come, in part, from both these motives. We do not pretend that our party is without poor instruments among those it has chosen. But we think we can safely say that the average character of its instruments is better, and the average character of the party itself is higher, than in the case of its opponents. We have a right to be judged on the evidence. We do not ask anything more. And we have sufficient confidence in the candor and good sense of the community to believe that the confidence which is due to the party will not be withheld from it.

A GAME THAT WILL NOT PAY.

It will be remembered that among the charges which the Brooklyn *Eagle* recently brought against Gen. Dix, there was one to the effect that he had been invited to give evidence before the Credit Mobilier Committee, and that he refused to do so. In reply to this we asserted—as a matter of course, not without careful inquiry—that Gen. Dix had written a letter to the Chairman of the committee offering to come forward and testify, and that no answer was sent to him. The *Eagle* met this statement by the assertion, which it insinuated was supported by the Chairman or some member of the committee, that no such letter was ever written by Gen. Dix. We declined to continue the controversy beyond this point, because we believed the word of Gen. Dix, as we had a right to do, and because we saw that an argument between two newspapers could never settle the question. The Utica *Herald*, however, now publishes a letter from Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee, which we publish in full elsewhere, but which is so important that we also reproduce it here:

Connersville, Ind., Sept. 14, 1874.

My Dear Sir: Your letter is at hand, inclosing a slip containing copy of a letter from Gov. Dix to me as Chairman, &c. The letter was received by the committee. I recollect the substance, and I presume it is accurately copied. I have now no means of fixing the date that the Governor's letter was received, other than this: Upon its receipt it was considered by the committee that owing to the nearness of the close of the session a subcommittee could not be sent to Albany to take the testimony, and, as he had informed us that it was impossible for him to come to Washington, the effort to procure his evidence ended there.

From the editorial comments I infer that it is being charged that the Governor refused to appear before the committee. Speaking for myself, I will say that such is not my understanding. I and the committee understood that he was ready to testify.

In answer to your question whether I have any opinion in regard to Gov. Dix's connection with these matters, I have to say that there was not sufficient testimony taken by the committee upon any matter which had to do with Gov. Dix to warrant it in framing any opinion as to the real nature of the transactions. Very truly, &c.,

JEREMIAH M. WILSON.

We must say that this letter places the Brooklyn *Eagle* in a very bad position. We replied to it on the supposition, which we should be sorry to relinquish, that it *believed* the charges against Gen. Dix, and was pressing them in good faith. But its headlong assertions in regard to the above letter seem to be entirely inconsistent with this theory. Upon what authority did it deny our statement that Gen. Dix had written the letter now quoted? It could not have been on the authority of the Chairman of the committee, who alone could speak decisively on the subject, the letter having been addressed to him. Was the denial made in a mere spirit of reckless determination to repeat unfounded charges? It looks very like it. The Democrats threaten to keep these charges going throughout the campaign. They are very welcome to adopt that most imbecile course—it will be quite of a piece with their general policy; but we venture to say that there is no sane man in the whole State of New-York who will not despise the Democrats and their organs for deliberately and wantonly repeating calumnies which have already received an unanswerable refutation. The charges will not hurt Gen. Dix, but they may possibly do some harm to Mr. Tilden. We have deprecated personal attacks on the heads of the two tickets throughout this canvass, and have certainly shown all possible courtesy toward the Democratic candidate; and we now only beg our readers to observe that it is not the Republicans or Republican journals which insist on disregarding fair play and decency.

"STRANGER THAN FICTION."

There is more romance in our so-called practical American life than the grumblers seem to think. When the coming American dramatist looks about him for materials, he need not go outside of the daily newspapers. It is just as true now as it was in Byron's time that truth is strange—stranger than fiction. In the columns of The Times within a day or two, for example, have appeared two or three brief paragraphs that should suggest a great deal to the writer of dramatic or fictitious literature. In the busy and bustling City of Allegheny, Penn., lived and died one John Leskar, a native of Saxony, and at one time concerned in a revolution in his own country. He was a man of wealth and culture; he was thought qualified to fill any position in Europe, and he led in the revolution, or, as we should now call it, conspiracy against the existing Government. Leskar and his comrades plotted to overthrow the reigning dynasty, and to stamp it out forever. Leskar was to be King of Saxony when the throne was thus made vacant. The conspiracy failed. Leskar was driven into exile, and his estates were confiscated. Coming to America, he lived in poverty in a republic where all men are sovereigns. After struggling against fate for many years, he died last week so poor that he was given at last a pauper's burial. In this country, where so many wrecks of ambition lie on the shores, he was almost unnoticed until he died. Then a brief line tells us how this baffled revolutionist and candidate for a throne lived in a Western city eking out a miserable existence, and nursing his old-time dreams of royalty in the midst of the stir and fierce democracy of a strange people. This is tragedy.

In the backwoods of Saratoga County there is reported to be a boy who is closely kept and watched by a woman to whom he appears to be not related. The lad is not permitted to hold communication with anybody, but he has succeeded in telling some one that he used to live in Brooklyn. Moreover, his unnatural guardian is said to receive from that city the money needed for the maintenance of both. Distant neighbors, piqued by this apparent mystery, have spread abroad these scant details, and one bereft parent, missing his son since last May, has gone to examine into the facts. This is melodrama, and the possibilities of romance that present themselves are infinitely suggestive. What glimpses may we not get of a cruel uncle sending his ward, not to be covered with leaves by pitiful robin red-breasts, as were the Children in the Wood, but to be hidden in the forest of Saratoga County by a mysterious crone who gets postal money orders from Brooklyn. Or, there may be an abduction here; the woman is the custodian of a stolen child, and when the Brooklyn father reaches the cabin he may find that the unknown has vanished like a stage *Zamiel* in a Christmas pantomime. Only *Zamiel* is a myth, and the melodramatic woman of the backwoods is a reality. Of course this suggests also the mysterious case of the long-lost Ross boy, though there is no actual connection between the two incidents. Given the facts already known about the Ross child, his father, family, home, and disappearance, and there rise at once numberless strange and exciting dramatic situations. Each of the many theories of the affair is a story in itself. An ingenious playwright could make from this material a vastly more striking drama than that of "The Child Stealer," a sensational placarding of which, by the way, greatly terrified the people of Philadelphia some years ago.

These are only two or three of the innumerable incidents constantly coming to the surface of the daily current of life and illustrating the strangeness of its details. There is something pathetic in the poor exile's baffled life and pauper's death. He showed a Spartan firmness in refusing aid from friends whom he had involved with him, or concessions from the Government he had plotted to overthrow. In how many other lives about us are similar vicissitudes and half-hidden tragedies? To be sure, the boy of the Saratoga County woods, with his "round face and pug nose," (as per description,) is not a specially sentimental figure; but perhaps he represents a tragedy or a melodrama in somebody's household. There are the possibilities; and scores of other instances promise quite as much. At any rate, the American dramatist, when he does come, need not go to France for his plot and incidents.

THE DELAWARE.

In these days, when other cities are making such strenuous efforts to compete with New-York in foreign trade, everything that concerns the commercial advantages of any of the great Atlantic ports is interesting to our merchants. We shall confine our remarks, at present, mainly to the natural means of water communication between one of these ports and the ocean.

One of the principal inquiries in regard to every navigable route relates, of course, to the depth of the channel. To New-Yorkers, the most concise answer that can be given to this question in reference to the Delaware is that it differs, in this respect, very little from the waters between Manhattan Island and Sandy Hook. The Philadelphians contend that a vessel of somewhat greater draft can be got to their wharves than can be floated to our own piers. We do not know whether they are correct or not in this opinion. If they are, the advantage is probably, all things considered, rather less than the disadvantage occasioned by the difficulties in navigation which very long vessels would experience at one or two points in the Delaware. But the difference either way, in regard to the navigability of the two channels, is of little practical consequence. Any of the lines of European steamers now running to New-York could, with perfect ease, be run to Philadelphia, if there were nothing to prevent it excepting difficulties connected with passing up and down the river.

But if the difference in regard to the point of which we have have just been speaking is not of much account, the same remark cannot be made in respect to the distance from each of the two cities to the ocean. From Philadelphia to the Breakwater is about one hundred miles, or more than six times as far as from the Battery to Sandy Hook. The distance to Cape May is a little less than to the Breakwater; but the channel on the east side of the bay is not deep enough for large ships. The "American Line" of steamers, we believe, always run close to the Breakwater. In regard to the European trade, the difference in distance from each of the two cities to the ocean is not the only difference of the kind to be considered. A steamer at the Breakwater is fifty miles further from Queenstown than a steamer from New-York is when it starts. A very accurate idea of the matter may be given by saying that if the Hudson up to Albany were navigable for large ships, the time required for a steamer to run from Albany to Liverpool would be almost exactly the same as from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

The principal disadvantage of the Delaware, in comparison with our own waters, was formerly not so much the distance from the ocean as the ice in Winter. Since the introduction of iron steamers, this latter disadvantage has been so much reduced that it can scarcely be any longer called a very serious matter. The most troublesome part of the river in regard to ice is what is known as the "Horse-shoe," a bend in which the tide sometimes piles up the drifting masses in a very unpleasant manner. Efforts are now being made by the United States Government to obviate the difficulty thus occasioned. How far they will be successful remains to be seen. It is not always easy for engineers to make even the water of small streams run in just the way they wish it to go. The want of success in such efforts is often very unaccountable in rivers with not a hundredth part of the volume of water of the Delaware.

The principal advantages of the Delaware, as compared with our own harbor and bay, are, first, that it brings vessels much further inland, and second, that it affords a fresh-water harbor for iron steamers. The value of the first of these advantages is far more easily calculated than that of the second. How much, on an average, a first-class steamer would annually save by running to a fresh-water harbor is a question which the community has had, as yet, hardly sufficient experience to decide with any approach to precision.

In regard to the scenery of the Delaware there is little to be said. The whole navigable portion of it, from Trenton to the Capes, is, in this respect, about as uninteresting as any river in the world. The view of New-York Harbor and its surroundings from a vessel coming up the Narrows is incomparably better worth looking at than all that a passenger on a steamer would see between the Breakwater and Philadelphia.

The only other point in connection with this subject of which we have room here to speak is the circumstance that for the purpose of trans-shipping freight from cars to vessels, the banks of the Delaware are capable of affording unlimited facilities. But this is no more than be said of the shores of our own waters. The latter fact is one which ought to be perfectly familiar to everybody who is at all interested in the prosperity of New-York commerce. But, somehow, a large part of our business men have apparently been until lately—and many of them seem still to be—altogether unconscious of it. We beg leave to remind such individuals that the Philadelphians have of late years been making themselves very familiar with the subject of quick and cheap transshipment, and with the facilities for that purpose which the banks of the Delaware are capable of furnishing.

A DANGEROUS MEDIUM.

Now that their political excitement has partially subsided, the people of Missouri are stimulating their nerves with a new sensation, somewhat vaguely described as "the alleged materialization of departed spirits." It is no member of the noted club of speculative philosophers in St. Louis who has invented this new pastime for the credulous, but a plain man living in an obscure village in a remote county, whither many visitors are latterly flocking. This humble citizen has impressed goodly numbers of his townfolk that when he is in the proper mood he can summon spirits from the unseen world, bid them take on the shape in which they appeared while living, human beings, and compel them to converse with such friends as may be present. The local newspapers still remain a little incredulous, and one of them is bold enough to venture the suggestion that the medium who pretends to effect these wonders is a humbug.

The testimony of the medium's neighbors, however, is remarkably clear and circumstantial. Men and women who claim at least a fair share of intelligence, assert that they have seen their acquaintances who died many years ago, and have conversed with them. One impulsive witness grows eloquent over the mysterious appearance, at the medium's high behest, of a defunct Confederate General, who peered out from the dark cabinet in which the master of the mysteries was imprisoned, and politely said, "Good evening." Another witness testifies that hearing himself called by name, he went forward to the window of the cabinet, and there saw a friend whose form he had followed to the tomb many months before. The conversation which he and others held with this "materialized spirit" was rather prosaic, but apparently quite convincing. Many other loved and lost ones, we are told, came and held communion with the circle of believers at different times, and even wrote them notes, and we are asked to believe that departed mothers returned to pat their sons upon their heads. All this, we are informed, took place while the medium sat securely handcuffed in the shady seclusion of the cabinet, whence poured the procession of re-embodied spirits.

This is "monstrous sad." Who can hereafter draw his parting breath in peace, when reflecting on the horrible possibility of being interviewed after death? And in view of the wonderful disclosures of the Missouri medium, what have the materialists to say? Is "George Eliot" doomed to renounce her longing for the "choir invisible," and to stoically make up her mind to be summoned one day back to earth to settle some dispute as to the price of her copyrights, or give her opinion on the literature of some future generation? Is William Shakespeare to rob us of our dearest idol and ideal, by appearing in "his habit as he lived," and bringing his real face to set Page mad, and to drive sculptors to despair? Will the "peerless Helen" come out of the night of time and the half-forgotten siege of Troy to show us that she was at best but a half-grown girl, and mayhap ill-favored also, when men battled for her? Will all the buried bores in Christendom take advantage of this "materialization of spirits" to come back and ply their wonted tortures on living victims? The thought is too terrible. The Missouri medium is an enemy to tradition, to romance, and to peace.

If there is anything more incredible than the story of the medium's exploits, it is the statement that there are people foolish enough to believe in them. The awe-stricken pilgrims who gather in crowds about the domicile of this rural impostor really believe that men and women who have passed into the "infinite gloom" beyond us come back to peep, like puppets from a showman's box, and to exchange commonplace familiarities of speech with mourning friends. The medium has admitted, at one of his *séances*, that there are some spirits which he is unable to "materialize," and his believers will, therefore, breathe the more freely than if his power were illimitable. But he already has tricks enough to give him a wide celebrity among the weak and foolish, and to encourage a host of scurvy imitators, who will cover the land with their nauseous exhibitions of blasphemous trickery. Perhaps if some of the Missourians in the medium's neighborhood recover their senses, they may give the presumptuous fellow the freedom of a horse-pond. It might place a sudden check upon his wild career as a "materializer of spirits."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Signor Carlo Carpi, Mr. Strakosch's *primo tenore*, arrived yesterday by the Algeria. Mr. Strakosch's company is now complete, and the season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, commencing Monday, will not be interrupted by the absence of any artist. The sale of seats for the approaching performances begins this morning.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The long series of concerts given by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, at the Central Park Garden, was brought to a close last evening by a "Wagner night." An immense audience was assembled. The programme, which included familiar selections from Wagner's works—excerpts from "Lohengrin" and "Der Ritt der Walkueren" being conspicuous among them—was, as usual, interpreted with faultless precision, and there was sufficient applause bestowed upon the compositions and the recital to make it seem questionable if the term music of the future is any longer applicable to the achievements of the author of "Tannhaüser." As the leave-taking of Mr. Thomas is but for a brief period, the regular symphony concerts at Steinway Hall commencing at an early date, we need not deal with his Summer's task as if it concluded that allotted to him for the year. We should, however, gladly print a list of the works his forces have rendered since June last, did space permit. As it is, we must confine ourselves to mentioning the selections which until this Summer were not part of his répertoire. Since June his orchestra have played the following compositions, until then new to it: "Hungarian suite," Hofmann; "Meditation," Gounod; overture to "Le Medecin Malgre lui," Gounod; overture to "Mireille," Gounod; overture to "Abu Hassan," Weber; Gavotte, Neustedt; Andante, Schubert; Capriccio, op. 4, H. Graedener; Twelve Minuets, Beethoven; overture, "The Legend of Don Munio," Dudley Buck; scherzo, "A Vision," H. Stiehl; overture "An Adventure of Handel," Reinecke; "In Memoriam," introduction and fugue, op. 128, Reinecke; dramatic fantasié, Hiller; overture, "Alphonso and Estrella," Schubert; tone-pictures for orchestra, to Schiller's poem, "Song of the Bell," C. Stoer; entr' actes, "Merchant of Venice," Mühldorfer; "Reverie," op. 6, R. Metzdorf; symphonic poem, "Julinacht," G. Riemenschneider; Hebrew melody, R. Franz; suite, "Scènes Pittoresques," Massanet; overture, "St. John the Baptist," Macfarren; vorspiel, "Roswith and Dornroeschen," Linder; "Melusine," five symphonic pieces, op. 10, J. Zellner; overture, "Triomphale," Rubinstein; meditation, "Sa'nta Notte," G. Orlando; scherzo, F. Draeseke; symphony, op. 140, adapted for orchestra by Joachim, Schubert; march, "Heroic," Saint Saens; Grand Inaugural March, Meyerbeer; "Festival" march, Ferdinand David. In the matter of symphonies, Mr. Thomas' men have executed Beethoven's second, fourth, fifth, and sixth; Schumann's fourth; Haydn's symphony in D; Mendelssohn's first and Scotch symphony; Schubert's symphony in C, and opus 140; Gade's first symphony; Raff's "Im Walde," and "Lenore;" and Gounod's second symphony. A more creditable exhibit could scarcely be imagined.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. E. L. Davenport commenced an engagement at this theatre Monday evening, when he appeared as the *Cardinal* in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu." Mr. Davenport is so judicious an actor and so fine an elocutionist that his performances are always welcomed. If his manner is a little cold and constrained, his action is ever graceful and appropriate, and the meaning of the author certainly never suffers at his hands. Monday, however, Mr. Davenport found himself in presence of a somewhat unsympathetic audience, and as a consequence, the first three acts of the play went off tamely. In the fourth and the concluding act, happily, both audience and actor warmed to the work, and the scene between the conspirators, the *Cardinal*, and the *King* was finely rendered and deservedly applauded. Mr. Davenport was supported by Mr. Louis Aldrich, who played *De Mauprat* very acceptably, and by Miss Sophie Miles, who personated *Julia De Mortimar*, a character to the portrayal of which the lady had evidently devoted considerable study, and which she interpreted most effectively. The rôle of *Baradas* was filled by Mr. Leffingwell, and that of *De Beringhen* by Mr. Harry Stewart, Miss Nellie Sanford representing *François*. "Richelieu" was repeated last evening, and to-night and to-morrow "Othello" will be given. At the matinées "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," with Mr. Leffingwell as *Romeo*, and "Dick Turpin," with Mr. Sheldon as *Goosegreen*, constitute the programme.

PARK THEATRE.

Mark Twain's drama, "The Gilded Age," entered upon its second week at this establishment Monday, with every prospect of a protracted run. Much improvement has been made in the setting of the piece; the acting also is become more effective. It should not be forgotten that a Saturday matinée representation of "The Gilded Age" may be attended.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Mr. Lewis, the Trustee in the Jay Cooke bankruptcy, has filed with the Register a detailed statement of 300 items of receipts and 409 items of expenditures, the total receipts shown being $1,043,951 11, and the total expenditures $293,395 73, leaving a balance of $750,555 38 in the hands of the Trustee on the 19th inst.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA—NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: An adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway was held Sept. 9, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors in place of the old board, who had resigned in consequence of the adverse report of the Committee of Investigation having been adopted by a large majority at the meeting held a fortnight since. A circular had been issued by the Committee of Investigation and a Committee of the Stockholders, recommending the following gentlemen as members of the new board, viz.: Right Hon. Mr. Childers, M. P., Chairman; Lieut. Col. Gray, T. Barkworth, and Seymour Clarke, of London; James Bold, of Glasgow; L. W. MacClure, of Manchester; John Stitt, of Liverpool, and Hon. W. McMaster, of Toronto. Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Chairman of the old board, who occupied the chair, having briefly adverted to the proceedings of the previous meeting, called upon the Chairman of the Investigating Committee to address the meeting. Mr. Macatta then proceeded to detail the qualifications of the gentlemen of whom the committee proposed to form the new board. The number of the old board was eleven, but at present the committee thought the appointment of eight gentlemen sufficient, leaving them to elect their three colleagues. Since the committee had issued the circular it had been found that the state of Mr. Stitt's health would not permit of his taking the office, and it was therefore proposed that the name of John Cockburn, of Liverpool, be substituted for that of Mr. Stitt, and he concluded by moving that the list of gentlemen recommended by the Committee of Investigation (subject to the above alteration) be approved by this meeting as members of the new board. Director McClure seconded the motion. Considerable discussion ensued as to the legality of the meeting and the extent of its powers. Mr. Morris, Solicitor, said the meeting had the power to carry out the resolution before it. The motion was put and carried, with two dissentients, it being understood that the new Directors will be formally elected and their remuneration fixed at the ordinary half-yearly meeting in October next. The meeting then concluded, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Committee on Investigation.

OBITUARY.

DAVID J. MITCHELL, ESQ.

David J. Mitchell, a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y., and partner of Attorney General Pratt, died at the Clifton Springs water-cure establishment at 9 o'clock last evening. He had been for some months out of health. He was formerly District Attorney of Madison County, and Attorney for the Senate Committee to investigate canal frauds in 1867, also temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Utica last year. The deceased gentleman was about forty-eight years old.

ALONZO DELANO.

The death is announced of Alonzo Delano, Esq., of Grass Valley, Cal., at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Delano was one of the pioneers to California in the year 1849, and in his journey overland suffered the loss of the outfit with which he started, including all his household goods, not an uncommon occurrence among emigrants to the "El Dorado" at that period. Arriving in California without capital, he speedily became one of the most active men in the State, as a writer displaying talent of a peculiar order, over the signature of "Old Block." For many years past he has been engaged in banking, and in all his business relations, as well as in private life, enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His father, a medical practitioner of repute, was one of the early settlers of Aurora, N. Y.

A PUZZLED AUTHOR.

From the Athenæum, Sept. 12.

Reform Club, Sept. 9, 1874.

I am sure many of your readers, who are much better known in the world of letters than I am, must have wondered at times whether the communications they receive from unknown correspondents in America are to be taken as representing a national characteristic. Are all Americans possessed by a wish to know minute details of the private affairs of any person whose name turns up occasionally in the public prints? I do not seek either to explain or to condemn this curiosity—perhaps it is innocent enough; but only to ask if it is the whim of individuals or a national habit. Every one, I suppose, who has resorted to literature to earn what may by courtesy be called a living, knows that in all parts of the world there are friendly folks who will, after reading a book, sit down and write a letter of grateful and even effusive thanks to the author; and that there are few things more welcome to an author than these evidences of kindly feeling coming from strangers whom he will probably never see. But I find that if I write a civil note to an Englishman who has sent me such a letter, the little incident naturally drops; whereas if I send the same sort of note to an American, he immediately replies with a polite request that I should send him some particulars of myself and my domestic affairs. Now, my domestic affairs are pretty comfortable, but I cannot for the life of me understand why they should be of the slightest interest to a stranger. Of what concern can it be to anybody to know whether my income is derived from India four per cents or from a share in a public house; whether I have a blind aunt, or a brother gone over to the Roman Catholic Church? And if this objection applies to private inquirers, how much more to public and official inquirers? Some little time ago, the sub-editor of a New-York daily newspaper wrote to me begging me to send him the proper materials for the construction of an "obit." He said it was the custom of his journal to keep these "obits" in readiness. "Heaven forbid"—as near as I can recollect, these were his pious and comforting words—"that I should speculate on the possibility of having to use these biographical memoranda in your case, but I must tell you that sometimes we find occasion to use an 'obit' during the life of the subject."

It may be said, "Why don't you leave these friendly but imprudent letters alone?" But wait a bit. The other day a gentleman, commissioned to represent one of the best-known of American magazines, wrote to me as follows: "Another matter, of which I speak with diffidence, is Mr. ——'s anxiety to secure a critical biographical sketch of your life and works. I have reason to believe that you shrink from the sort of publicity entailed by a biographical notice, but you know American publishers and editors. They will have it some way—correctly if possible, incorrectly if not; and it would surely be better to have fact than fiction." This sounded so very like a threat, that I immediately began to ask myself whether I had ever picked a pocket, shoved anybody down a well, or insulted a Bishop. My next impression was that I ought to send to this enterprising person such a history of myself as would have turned his hair white in a single night; but life is scarcely long enough for practical jokes. However, my correspondent spoke the truth. The American editor "will have" the biography some way, and publish your portrait, too, without giving you a chance of revising your own features. In the number of *Appleton's Journal* which has just arrived in this country—*Appleton's*, by the way, was not the magazine represented by my correspondent—I find a biography of myself which amply confirms his warning. Now it is in no spirit of protest or complaint that I call attention to this latest instance of a curious curiosity. One cannot feel offended with a writer who is evidently moved by the greatest good-will, and who speaks of one's writings with a hearty and generous praise, in which, if one were a little younger, it might be possible to believe. But an Englishman, whatever his calling may be, feels at once surprised and amused to find it recorded of him that, at a certain reception, he wore a flower in his button-hole; that "his dress was a faultless evening attire;" that "he carried himself with a careless ease, which had in it neither affectation nor consciousness that a hundred eyes were watching him;" and so on, while details about his domestic affairs naturally follow. All this is done with such a *naïf* simplicity, and with such an unmistakable good nature, that one perceives at a glance that the writer was not aware he was doing anything singular or unusual. The question is, do Americans, as a nation, see nothing odd in this curiosity? For myself, I must say that I have seen no trace of it whatsoever in the Americans whom I have met in England, whether as visitors or residents; but that it exists in America in a very considerable degree is scarcely to be doubted.

WILLIAM BLACK.

ARMY REUNION.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Seventy-seventh Regiment, Col. W. B. French, of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, held their annual reunion here to-day. The annual address was delivered by Chaplain Norman Fox.

THE STATE FAIR AT ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The entries for the Albany Fair closed this evening with a greater number in the several departments than has ever been known at a State Fair here. The show of horses and cattle is very large.

LOUISIANA.

A CONFLICT WITH THE NATIONAL FORCES PROBABLE.

INDIGNATION AT THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE—KELLOGG'S GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED—THE WHITE LEAGUE AGAIN IN ARMS—NEW-ORLEANS REINFORCED—GEN. EMORY REQUESTED TO KEEP HIS FORCES IN READINESS.

We have received the following from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—After the surrender of the State-house by the Penn and McEnery Party, it was generally believed in this city of riots that for a time at least the place would be undisturbed. Since the arrival of so large a number of United States troops this belief had increased until yesterday evening, when your correspondent was assured on all hands that no further difficulty was to be apprehended.

To-day the public feeling has changed very decidedly, and it is now considered as not improbable that an even more serious conflict than that of last week may shortly occur. By the more thoughtful and law-abiding of the Democratic Party much good was expected from the conference which had been going on for some days. In this expectation they advised their party to refrain from again resorting to violence, and urged them to abide by the decision of the Conference Committee, whatever that might be. This morning, however, when it became generally known that the committee had been broken up and no result arrived at, all restraint was removed from the young and hot-headed men of the League, and they have taken no pains to conceal their feelings in the matter. Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard are again openly denounced on the streets as thieves and liars, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen, who is charged with having been instrumental in breaking up the conference, is also abused in unmeasured terms. Whether the gentleman named really did influence the action of the Kellogg party is unknown, but it is certain that up to his arrival they were ready to make almost any concession for the sake of peace. It is also known that Mr. Cowen, during his consultation with the Governor yesterday, cordially approved of the stand the Republicans had taken in refusing to give the Democrats the representation they demanded on the Board of State Canvassers.

During the afternoon the leaders of the White League were constantly in session, and, from reliable sources, it is known that many advised a continuation of hostilities. The greater part of those interested in the movement have from the first been steadfast in their opposition to any action against representatives of the National Government. Now, however, maddened by their many real and fancied wrongs, there are those who counsel another and more desperate fight at all hazards. If they fire on the troops they believe that a military government will at once be established in the State, and there is no doubt that they will go any length to secure the downfall of the present administration. Knowing of the existence of this feeling, and not wishing to risk the possibility of coming in conflict with the Federal soldiers, many of the more respectable members of the League—and it embraces among its ranks scores of the leading families of the State—have tendered their resignations. In this way it is beginning to assume a character entirely different from its original one. It is known that the business men and capitalists of the city who make no secret of having supported the movement are opposed to further fighting, and will make no additional donations to the League. From thoroughly trustworthy sources it has been ascertained that members of the organization to-day called upon numerous merchants, bankers, and others requesting subscriptions for the purchase of arms and ammunition. In most cases, however, they were refused. It, of course, cannot be stated definitely what direction this new movement of the Congress will take. Some of the Republicans profess to believe that attacks will be made upon unprotected villages, inhabited for the most part by negroes and Northern people. Dispassionate and disinterested observers cannot believe, however, that such is the case. There is no evidence that the Southern element wishes to molest private citizens, and on all sides it is admitted that personal property was never more secure than it is at present.

Gov. Kellogg professes to believe that a war of extermination is to be commenced against the negroes, but Mr. Penn asserts positively that such an idea has never been entertained by even the most passionate of the White League. In support of Kellogg's theory it may be stated that this morning, two negroes who were riding on a street car grossly insulted a white girl who was the only other passenger. The driver ordered them off the car, but as they refused, and he was not able to eject them, the girl was compelled to alight.

Commenting upon this occurrence the *Bulletin* issued in the interest of the White League this evening publishes the following:

"If the authorities cannot keep these negroes in check we both can and will, and warn them now that unless they move promptly an example will be made that will effectually prevent the recurrence of these outrages."

On the other hand, well-informed persons agree in thinking that Kellogg himself is in far more danger than any other man in the State, and it is not denied that scores of wild young men have sworn to take his life. Were anything to happen to him at the present juncture military rule would have to follow, as neither the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, nor Speaker of the House, who, according to law, are his successors, has yet returned to New-Orleans. This evening the Chief of Police, having been informed by his spies of the threatening movements of the White League organizations, communicated with Gen. Pennypacker, commander of the forces stationed here. During the consultation which followed he stated that from the information he had received he believed that further rioting might be expected within a day or two, and requested the General to hold his men in readiness to assist in quelling disturbances. The commander stated subsequently that while he did not for a moment believe that the people would be so mad as to make any attack on the State-house or Governor while there was so large a force of soldiers in the city, he thought it advisable to comply with the request of the Police Department.

Gov. Kellogg was informed by telegraph to-day that a Government tug loaded with powder and shell for the monitors lying in the stream had arrived at the Quarantine station. He at once directed the Health Officer to let the vessel pass up to the city without delay. In addition to the naval force already here, two sloops-of-war are expected to arrive to-morrow. Seven companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, which arrived here last night and this morning, have been ordered into camp five miles from the city. Two companies of the Second Regiment will go to Alabama to-morrow to prevent a threatened conflict between the whites and blacks.

To-night the white league was again in session, and it is understood that it was decided to use every effort to increase the membership of the organization. At a late hour Capt. Hay, aid de camp of Gen. Emory, waited upon Gov. Kellogg and was requested by him to inform the General of the movements of the league and ask him to keep his forces in readiness for immediate action. During the evening the Governor also held a consultation with Secretary Cowen, and, it is stated, discussed the advisability of prosecuting the leaders of last Monday's fight for treason. Later the Governor telegraphed to A. P. Field, Attorney General, asking him to come to New-Orleans immediately. It is believed that he wishes to consult him and then proceed at once in the preparation of indictments against those prominently engaged in the riots. At midnight everything was quiet in the city.

During the night the following dispatch was received by United States Marshal Packard. It is signed by State Senator Weber:

BAYOU SARA, La., Sept. 22.

S. B. Packard, United States Marshal:

Whites again under arms here, and patroling without authority. Some disguised, and going in the country to kill negroes. Troops alone can quiet them. (Signed,) WEBER.

Later the following was received:

BAYOU SARA, Sept. 22—10 P. M.—Movement on foot here to-night by the White League to renew trouble of past week. They are arming, and will move on us here or proceed to East Feliciana. Leaguers thirsting for blood. W. WEBER.

Troops will probably be sent to the points indicated.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE ALOCHA.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Judge A. A. Alocha, of the Superior Criminal Court, yesterday tendered his resignation to Gov. Kellogg. No reason is assigned for this conduct on his part. Any action by the State authorities against the leaders of the recent revolution would be brought before this court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE CAPITAL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—No information whatever has been received from New-Orleans by any department of the Government up to noon to-day. Private telegrams represent that everything is quiet. No orders have been issued by the President through the War Department this week, as there is nothing to render such action necessary.

ALABAMA.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER DECLARES MARENGO COUNTY PEACEABLE AND ORDERLY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22.—W. B. Jones, Esq., United States Commissioner at Demopolis, Marengo County, publishes the following: "Although a true Republican and devoted to my party and its success, I cannot consent that my county shall be falsified and slandered. It reflects upon Republicans as well as Democrats. I have canvassed this county already four times this Fall in the interest of the Republican Party, and justice and truth impel me to declare that I never saw a more peaceful, orderly, law-abiding people, both colored and white. Not a man has been killed nor a single outrage committed on account of political feeling, and free speech and Republican opinions can be indulged in anywhere. The best feeling prevails between the colored Republicans and the Democrats."

Jones is a Republican candidate for Probate Judge in Marengo County, which adjoins Sumter and Greene.

BEECHER IN VERMONT.

"WHAT HE DOES NOT KNOW ABOUT FARMING" TOLD TO EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 22.—Mr. Beecher made a speech at the Caledonia County Fair, held in this place to-day, to over 8,000 persons. His subject was, "What I Don't Know About Farming." He was brought on the fair ground in the open phaeton of Hon. Horace Fairbanks, the President of the Fair Ground Association, and the millionaire philanthropist of St. Johnsbury. Mr. Beecher looked well as he drove up, to the sound of the martial music, and was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled thousands. His speech was frequently interrupted with loud cheers and hearty laughter. He surpassed himself in his fervid oratory, his words of solid political and social wisdom, interspersed with that rare humor that marks the great popular orator. He closed amid three cheers, called for by an enthusiastic farmer, that made the welkin ring. He could with difficulty be taken off in time to reach the depot, so dense was the throng that gathered around the carriage to shake hands with him. He was quite fatigued, and to escape conversation and curiosity made his way to the locomotive and rode with the engineer to Wells River Junction. After reaching that point he took a seat in the car and chatted cheerfully all the way back to the Twin Mountain House with gentlemen who had accompanied him to St. Johnsbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LABOR REFORMERS TO NOMINATE A TICKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A Committee of Labor Reformers voted to hold a convention on the 9th of October, and unanimously favor going into the campaign with a ticket of their own. The place for holding the convention has not been designated, but will probably be Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SUNBURY, Penn., Sept. 22.—Hon. John B. Packer was unanimously renominated for Congress to-day by the Republican Convention of Northumberland County.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—The Democrats of the Sixth Michigan District have nominated George H. Durent for Congress.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated David Taylor, a practical farmer, for Congress.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Andrew Jackson Smith, of Mercer County, received the Democratic Congressional nomination of the Second District, at Egg Harbor, to-day.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—At the Democratic County Convention, held in Rome to-day, Hon. Scott Lord was nominated for Representative in Congress. The resolutions adopted at the Syracuse Convention, and the ticket there nominated, were indorsed.

PROBABLE MURDER AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The body found in the whirlpool on Sunday, although too much decomposed for identification, is thought to be the corpse of a painter named Vedder, of Drummondville, Ontario, who disappeared two weeks ago. Being a simple-minded individual, some roughs from the same place, at the instigation of Mrs. Upper, whose daughter Vedder wished to marry, subjected him to an outrage, for which he lodged a complaint with the Mayor of Clifton. Subsequently three of the roughs, named McLevel, Cross, and Fannegan, enticed him, under the pretense of getting him employment on Navy Island, and probably threw him in the river above the falls. They have left the vicinity, and officers are in search of them.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—A Woman's Suffrage Convention was held at Old Orchard to-day. The speakers were Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Mr. Blackwell, her husband; Mr. Aldrich, of the Boston *Globe*; Miss Eastman, of Lowell; Mr. Hoyt, of the Haverhill *Bulletin*, and others. No new ideas were put forth. About 500 men were present.

A NOTORIOUS BANK ROBBER AGAIN AT LARGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 22.—"Big Frank," the noted bank robber, made his escape from Newcastle Jail at 1 o'clock this morning. He managed to get out of his cell while the night watchman was in the weaving-room. On returning to the corridor the watchman saw Frank making his exit by the door, and fired upon him twice, but without effect.

THE INQUEST ON THE FALL RIVER VICTIMS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 22.—A morning and afternoon session of the Coroner's jury was held today. The testimony of the witnesses was a repetition of that already published. The jury meets again at 9:15 to-morrow morning, when the officers of the corporation and other important witnesses are expected to testify.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION FUND.

PROSECUTING A BROKER WHO NEGOTIATES A LOAN AS AN EMPLOYE—PRINTING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The call of the Treasurer on the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston for a million and a half of dollars is to make good the deposits of five per cent. for the redemption of their notes. The notes returned to the Redemption Bureau having been received much faster than they could be assorted, the general fund made up by the deposits of all the banks was exhausted without the bureau being able to call upon banks for specific sums paid out in the redemption of their individual notes; but now the assorting has proceeded so far that the amount above named can be distributed among the banks as the specific amounts of their notes which the Treasury has redeemed, and which the banks themselves must now pay for in order to keep good the deposit required by law. When this sum has been received, in answer to the call, the redemption, which has been suspended, can proceed as before.

A CURIOUS LAW QUESTION.

A suit involving a novel question in law is to be tried here in the Police Court to-morrow. A person named Miles, described as a kind of curbstone operator in District securities, received from a firm of contractors $24,000 of improvement and sewer bonds, to be used by him as collaterals in negotiating a loan for the firm. The contractors received from him $12,000, and they were given to understand a prominent banker had advanced the money and held the bonds. Desiring to pay their loan before it was due, they called upon Miles to produce the bonds, and he said he could not just now, but would have them ready when the note became due. The contractors learned that the banker who had been represented as holding the securities never had seen them. They then resorted to legal proceedings, and, construing the amount paid Miles for negotiating the loan as wages for services, his offense was made out to be embezzlement, and he was arrested on a criminal suit. Now, the point to be decided is whether, under these circumstances, Miles must be considered an employe of the firm. If not, only a civil suit can be brought against him to recover the remaining value of the bonds, which would be a forlorn hope. Miles, in turn, has brought a suit against a member of the contractors' firm for perjury in swearing out the warrant, in which Miles is set forth as an employe. It appears that Miles loaned $12,000 of his own, and then used the collaterals to speculate upon, borrowing more on them than he loaned, and he will not disclose the present whereabouts of the bonds.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The six volumes or parts of the *Congressional Record* for last session have been printed, and good progress has been made with the binding. The volumes contain one thousand pages each, and the index, which is now in course of preparation, will make a seventh volume of nearly equal size.

BUTLER AND THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN BOSTON.

Gen. Butler has arrived in town, and, curiously enough, the order extending the application of the civil service rules to Federal offices in Boston is promulgated simultaneously with his arrival. Friends of Gen. Butler anticipate his certain election, though they admit that the opposition is serious, and his canvass difficult.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The following order has just been promulgated, by which it will be seen that, although Congress made no appropriation for the Civil Service Commission its rules, continue to be extended:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4.—It appears to me, from their trial at Washington and at the City of New-York, that the further extension of the Civil Service rules will promote the efficiency of the public service. It is ordered that such rules be and they are hereby extended to the several Federal offices at the city and in the Customs District of Boston, and that the proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

INDIAN ATROCITIES—TWO HERDERS MURDERED.

Indian Agent Miles reports, from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, that on the night of the 7th inst., during a heavy rain-storm, about one hundred head of cattle were stampeded, about forty of which were recovered. Two of the herders—C. M. Monohan and Ed. O'Leary—went in search of the remaining sixty, and, not returning, a search was made for them, and their dead bodies were found at a point on the Canadian River, with indications pointing to the fact that they were murdered by Indians pretending to be at peace with the whites. The murdered men had been identified with the agency since its establishment at Darlington, and were held in very high esteem by all parties.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President, to-day, appointed the following Postmasters: Mrs. Sophia Merklein, at Weehawken, N. J.; John A. Warren, at Henry, Ill.; Alexander M. Campbell, at Salina, Kan.; Mathias W. McAlarney, at Harrisburg, Penn. Robert D. McKinney has been appointed Postmaster at Phillipsburg, Penn.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,363,034; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,530,000; coin, $74,353,335, including $28,659,240 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Chief Engineer John Johnson has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Brooklyn on the 10th inst., and placed on sick leave. Naval Constructor Hook has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Naval Constructor Easby, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bristow has gone to Kentucky, to be absent several days.

Secretary Robeson left the capital to-day for Long Branch.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A MAN CUTS HIS THROAT AND THEN HURLS HIMSELF AGAINST A LOCOMOTIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—As the 2 o'clock Hudson River train from New-York was approaching Irvington this afternoon, at the rate of forty miles an hour, William Baird, engineer of Locomotive No. 82, suddenly discovered a man rushing down an embankment, bareheaded and in his shirt-sleeves, with both arms extended, evidently intending to throw himself in front of the locomotive. The engineer was horrified, for it was too late to prevent the suicide. The unfortunate man ran headlong, and jumped against the locomotive, striking near the forward driver. As quick as lightning he was whirled in the air and hurled full length on the ground beside the rails. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, and when Conductor Melins, with his brakemen, went back they found the man's wife leaning over him. She gave his name as John Kenny, and stated that just as the train was approaching he cut his throat, and then ran toward the track. An examination revealed the fact that Kenny's throat was cut from ear to ear, and one of his arms was broken. He was also terribly injured about the body. The man is in a dying condition. No cause has been assigned for the terrible deed.

SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., resumed its session this morning. The invitation to the Grand Officers and representatives on behalf of the Odd-fellows of Georgia to visit Oglethorp Park this afternoon was unanimously accepted. The Grand Lodge, after transacting some preliminary business, at 11 o'clock went into session for the transaction of routine business, after which the election of Grand Officers took place, resulting in the election of Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, as Grand Sire; John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, as Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgley, of Baltimore, as Grand Secretary, and Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, as Grand Treasurer. The Grand Lodge, together with their ladies and other invited guests, went to Oglethorp Park this afternoon to participate in festivities prepared for them by the order in this jurisdiction. There were present 1,000 people. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Brown, Mayor Spencer, Grand Sire Stokes, and Representatives Randall, of California, and Terry, of Connecticut. The entire affair was an exceedingly pleasant one, and the members from all sections of the country were gratified in the highest degree with their most hospitable reception by the Odd-fellows and citizens of Atlanta.

GOV. DIX.

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

From the Utica Herald, Sept. 21.

With John A. Dix as its candidate for Governor, the Republican Party can carry New-York State by fifty thousand majority. From the first this fact has been recognized by our opponents. It has been their endeavor, if possible, to prevent his renomination. One of the devices resorted to to bring about this result has been the revival of certain exploded charges against Gen. Dix in connection with the Credit Mobilier. Some weeks ago these charges were reviewed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and each and every one of them were shown to have no foundation. Nevertheless, they have been repeated from day to day in the organs of the Democracy.

The accusation most strenuously enlarged upon is that when Gov. Dix was summoned to appear before the Wilson Committee of Investigation, and testify regarding his connection with the Pacific Railroad, he refused to do so, thereby admitting that there was much in that connection which he did not dare to make public. But THE TIMES reproduced a letter from Gov. Dix addressed to the Chairman of the committee, and expressing his earnest desire to testify, and requesting that a Commissioner be sent to Albany to receive his evidence, since his executive duties were such that he could not with propriety go to Washington. The Brooklyn *Eagle* denies that such a letter was ever received by the committee, and intimates that it was never sent. Desiring to satisfy ourselves completely upon this point, and anxious if possible to establish the unimpeachable veracity of Gov. Dix, we have been at the pains to secure the following letter from Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Indiana, who was the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee, which had the subject of the Credit Mobilier frauds under consideration:

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is at hand, inclosing a slip containing copy of a letter from Gov. Dix to me as Chairman, &c. The letter was received by the committee. I recollect the substance, and I presume it is accurately copied. I have now no means of fixing the date that the Governor's letter was received, other than this: Upon its receipt, it was considered by the committee that, owing to the nearness of the close of the session, a subcommittee could not be sent to Albany to take the testimony; and as he had informed us that it was impossible for him to come to Washington, the effort to procure his evidence ended there.

From the editorial comments, I infer that it is being charged that the Governor refused to appear before the committee. Speaking for myself, I will say that such is not my understanding. I and the committee understood that he was ready to testify.

In answer to your question whether I have any opinion in regard to Gov. Dix's connection with these matters, I have to say that there was not sufficient testimony taken by the committee upon any matter which had to do with Gov. Dix, to warrant it in framing any opinion as to the real nature of the transactions.

Very truly, &c., JEREMIAH M. WILSON.

This letter is conclusive as to the willingness of Gov. Dix to lay before the committee any and all information on the subject in his possession. That branch of the slander is put to rest forever. Mr. Wilson's letter is conclusive on another point. It is proof that those journals which have steadily persisted in asserting that the report of the Wilson Committee condemns Gov. Dix misrepresent the tenor of that report, misstate its conclusions, as defined by the author of the report himself. Mr. Wilson says that the testimony was not sufficient to justify his drawing any conclusion whatever. That disposes of another branch of the slander. Let us hear no more assertions that Gov. Dix was condemned by a Republican Congressional Committee. The author of the report testifies that the committee did no such thing, intended to do no such thing, and had no grounds for doing such a thing.

These points disposed of, there is nothing left to this malicious slander against Gov. Dix. It has already been proved—first, that Gen. Dix had no sort of connection in any way with the Credit Mobilier; second, that he went abroad several months before that contract was made, and that as soon as he heard of it he severed his connection with the company; third, that the amount paid him in settlement of his salary and stock was agreed upon by John J. Cisco and S. L. M. Barlow, and that Gen. Dix had no hand in the settlement; fourth, that the charge of writing a threatening letter is utterly false; and fifth, that the Government examiners and Directors justified the Hoxie contract, which was the only one made while Gen. Dix was President.

Thus is throttled the campaign slander upon which the Democrats have rested their hopes against Gen. Dix. We have entered upon the week of the State Convention which is to unanimously renominate him for the office of Governor. His name will come before that convention without a stigma attaching to it, fragrant with the honor of duty nobly done, and full of the prestige of triumph.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

FIRST EXHIBITION IN THIS COUNTRY OF MR. WILLIAM COOK, THE ENGLISH CHAMPION.

Mr. William Cook, the English champion billiard-player, gave his first exhibition in this country at Chris O'Connor's billiard saloon, Union square, last night. It was intended that Mr. Cook should play with M. Rudolphe, whose experience as a sharp player in London qualified him, it was thought, to be the best opponent of Mr. Cook at the English game in this City. M. Rudolphe, however, having been playing during the whole of Monday night and yesterday morning with Mr. Cyrille Dion, was indisposed, and sent word that he could not possibly be on hand in time. Mr. O'Connor then announced that Mr. Joseph Dion and Mr. Cook would play a game of English caroms, 500 points up, Mr. Dion receiving the odds of 150 points. The private room in which the game took place was crowded with sporting and billiard men. Among the number present were Maurice Daly, McKay, John Breslin, Charles Carey, and many others. At 8:30 o'clock the game was called, Mr. George Stone, of Hartford, marking. The table used was a magnificent one, made by Messrs. Burroughs & Watts, of London, and presented to Mr. Cook by that firm. Although the game, like all other exhibition games, was not played with the care and cautious style of a match for money, enough was seen by the experts present to prove that Mr. Cook was a billiard player of extraordinary merit, and certainly unequaled at the English game by any player in this country. His style is exceedingly admirable, his stroke neat and effective, and his judgment excellent. Mr. Dion labored under many disadvantages—the large size of the table, the smallness of the balls, and the narrow-tipped cues used, all combining to render his efforts to make a heavy count unavailing. Mr. Cook, on the contrary, was wholly at home upon his own table, and the smallness of the pockets, which operated heavily against Mr. Dion, but served to strengthen his game. The score at the close stood: Cook, 500; Dion, 291. Mr. Cook's play, though evidently not up to his full strength, admirably exhibited the real difficulties of the English game. The long drives up and down the table, to pocket the object ball, technically known as "potting," the fine "cuts-in," the easy plays into the pocket, and the difficult but effective "spot-hazard" were played with the utmost delicacy, judgment, and accuracy. Mr. Cook reached 400 by a series of fine plays, including runs of 27, 33, 40, 42, and 45. On gaining 400 he evidently made an effort to run the game out. By a clever three-quarter follow he gained the position necessary for the spot-hazard, and by delicate and cautious play ran up 84. Every one in the room felt certain that he would close the game in the inning. The next shot, a difficult one, though admirably played, failed to score. It was a double cross shot with the play ball. The red ball was struck on the return correctly, but the force was not sufficient, and the red ball stood still at the edge of the pocket. Mr. Dion made three, and Mr. Cook then finished the game. Mr. Cook then played four games of pyramid pool, giving Mr. Dion three balls. Mr. Cook won the first three games easily. Mr. Dion won the fourth. Mr. Cook's play was extraordinary, his cross-shots being superb. Mr. Rudolphe then came into the room, and in conjunction with Mr. Cook gave an exhibition of fancy finger-shots. Mr. Cook will at an early date give a series of exhibition games of the same character.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Police Justices of this City are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Hogan against Morgan—the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the act passed by the Legislature in 1873, by which the old Board of Police Justices were removed from office and the present incumbents appointed. A dispatch was received from Albany yesterday stating that no decision had yet been handed down to the Clerk.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

A FRENCH VIEW OF MODERN BRITAIN.

M. MILSAND'S OPINIONS—PAST AND PRESENT—THE COUNTRY'S RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

A French writer, whose name will perhaps be remembered by readers of Browning, M. Milsand, has just written an article for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "England and the New Currents of English Life," which is more accurate and reasonable than the writings of most Frenchmen on English subjects. The essay has evidently been composed not merely as a picture of England, but as a warning to the author's own countrymen, and this purpose is in some respects rather fancifully worked out. Still, amid various misconceptions and delusions, M. Milsand has at least succeeded in hitting the weak point of English politics during the last few years. To say that an Englishman, who should now return to his country after an absence of thirty years, would scarcely be able to recognize the moral and political atmosphere of his native land, is obviously an exaggeration; but it is certainly true that during Mr. Gladstone's administration the nation underwent a singular mental revolution, and that from being rigidly practical it became wildly sentimental. Previously, M. Milsand says, England used to laugh at those childish nations who regarded the administration of society as if it were a romance, and who imagined that it was necessary in the first instance to conceive an ideal of a perfect community that would satisfy everybody before attempting to do anything in the way of government. The efforts of English statesmen were then restricted to what was possible and necessary. But now all this has been changed, and the internal politics and foreign policy of England have been made a sacrifice to the ideal. It was not under the pressure of a formidable agitation that the destinies of the country were handed over to the working classes, of whom little was known; this was decided upon in utter disregard of the consequences and from pure love of theory. Secret voting was similarly established in defiance of prudent warnings. "In all this," M. Milsand proceeds, "England has simply practiced the French method, and she has practiced it with this aggravating circumstance, that, in order to realize a desire of her imagination, she has made a clean sweep of things which had previously worked in the best possible way. Moreover, she has now, from purely logical considerations, tacitly made up her mind to complete her task. She is afraid of the inconsistency of refusing to the agricultural laborers the privileges which have been accorded to the workmen of the towns. What is to be said of the blind faith with which she has believed in the idyls of the Manchester school, forgetting all human experience in order to practice at all hazards the principle of non-intervention, and deluding herself with the idea that, because she has had the sagacity to prefer the profits of trade to the losses of war, she will be able in a few years to convert the whole world to the virtues of peace? And what shall be said of another fine sacrifice that she has begun to offer to the unknown? She has admitted women to sit on the school boards, and to elect ministers in the Church of Scotland, and so has given a pledge to the party which is urging her to give herself, body and soul, to emotional politics by opening the electorate itself to the feminine sex." M. Milsand goes on to remark that formerly Great Britain was supposed to mean the country which took the initiative in liberal civilization, and which, by its laws and tendencies, had succeeded in establishing a reign of liberty; but that now "this nation exists no longer." Roman Catholic emancipation and the electoral reforms have destroyed the old balance of social forces, and although the country is still composed of elements analogous to those of the past, they have made of it an entirely new organization.

There can be no doubt that this is, on the whole, a very fair description of the sort of wave of impulsive sentimentality which began to flow through English politics when Lord Palmerston was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone. M. Milsand, however, fails to observe that the disorder was only a temporary one, and that it had begun to produce a revulsion long before the late Government came to an end. Heroic and emotional legislation was found to be bad in its effects on everybody concerned, for the simple reason that it excited expectations that could not possibly be fulfilled. Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, for example, disappointed those who were led to believe that it would immediately operate as "a message of peace," and that the Irish would throw themselves confidingly into the arms of the English Government and never ask for anything any more. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic hierarchy was offended because it did not secure the imagined official supremacy, but it was to be the crown of other concessions, and the farmers are disgusted because the land has not yet been made absolutely their own, and the land-owners banished in a body. On another point M. Milsand is rather mistaken. He has come to the conclusion that theology is now regarded in England as an exploded delusion, or at least as something that does not much matter one way or the other. It is certainly true that the educated classes are generally in favor of a large tolerance in religious matters; but there is also a strong conservative feeling in favor of established religious views and usages. A man can nowadays hold almost any theological opinion he chooses, without any fear of social stigma, but he must expect to fall into very bad odor if he is suspected of any aggressive designs on other people. It is because the Ritualists are or are supposed to be interfering with the popular faith, that there is so much bitterness against them. And again, Lord Ripon's conversion to Roman Catholicism has shocked people here a good deal more than Prof. Tyndall's supposed repudiation of the Deity altogether. The supposition is that Prof. Tyndall merely states his own views, while Lord Ripon's coreligionists are known to aspire to the exercise of a spiritual despotism. A curious instance of the way in which the lower classes especially cling to old customs is the fury with which the proposal to burn instead of burying dead bodies has been received in some places. A few days ago a member of the Town Improvement Commissioners of West Hartlepool gave notice of a resolution in favor of cremation. The news of this intention brought to the place of meeting a mob of some two hundred women, who angrily denounced cremation, and greeted Mr. Turnbull, the obnoxious Commissioner, with cries of "Burn him," "Stick him in a tar-barrel," "Give us Christian burial." One of the women handed in a petition from the mothers of Hartlepool protesting against burning, as being "revolting to the ideas of modern civilization;" and another woman begged the Commissioner not to press his motion, as it could never be carried out, and would only produce bad feeling. They were determined, she said, to have that form of Christian burial which had been in vogue for sixteen centuries. The Chairman said the board had no power to cremate anybody, and he hoped the women would go home peaceably. The crowd then withdrew, amid cries of "Burn Turnbull first," "Put him in a furnace," &c. The motion, however, was duly proposed; but, as nobody seconded it, it fell to the ground.

The fact that the Queen has now not only the Foreign Secretary but the Premier also with her at Balmoral, has led to some speculation as to whether any important foreign business is really on hand. Mr. Disraeli is now the Minister in attendance on the sovereign, and people are wondering why Lord Derby should be wanted too. It appears from a curious *communique* which the latter has sent to the newspapers, that for some reason or other he is very anxious it should be known that he is to remain for some time longer with the Court. The conjecture is that the relations between Denmark and Germany are again becoming critical in connection with the Schleswig question, and this is a subject in which it is known that the Queen takes a deep personal interest. In any case, however, it would certainly be better that the Foreign Secretary should be in or near London instead of in the most remote and inaccessible part of the Kingdom. A gossiping statement that a proposal was to be made to Parliament to vote money for paying the Prince of Wales' debts, has been followed up by another to the effect that the Queen has paid them herself. It is clear that, if the Queen has assumed this responsibility, she certainly would not send round and settle the bills in her own name. That would, of course, be left to the Chamberlain of the Prince's household in the ordinary course; and all, therefore, that can be positively known is only that the Prince's outstanding bills have been liquidated. From what source the money has come must be a family secret. The probable explanation is that the Queen, in consideration of the various obligations thrown upon the heir apparent in the way of representing the Crown during her seclusion from society, has made a handsome contribution to his houshold expenses. The Prince himself is still rambling about in an odd way on the Continent, but is expected to get to Copenhagen at least some day. There was a report that, having renounced grouse-shooting in the Highlands, he was going to try wolf-hunting in France, but this does not seem to have come off. By the way, the exhaustion of the British grouse has led to a suggestion that the blue grouse of Upper California should be imported in its stead. J. H. F.

A TAMMANY CHIEF ON THE WAR PATH.

JOHN MORRISSEY PROTECTS JOHN KELLY'S NAME AND REPUTATION—A THRASHING AND A RETRACTION.

Last night there was considerable excitement among the politicians who make the vicinity of Union square their rendezvous. The cause was a passage at arms in which a prominent Democratic politician, indeed, no less a personage than Hon. John Morrissey, figured. The other person concerned was Col. George H. Butler. There was substantially but one version of the affair, and that was generally accepted as the truth. It seems that a crowd of persons assembled in Collier's bar-room, on Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street, and John Morrissey and Col. Butler were of the company. During the course of the evening Butler, who is said to have been "excited," addressed Mr. Morrissey as follows: "Come, John Kelly, and have a drink." To this invitation Mr. Morrissey responded by asking Col. Butler whether he knew anything derogatory to Mr. Kelly's character as an honest man or his honor as a gentleman. Butler replied that John Kelly was an Irish ——. Instantly the last speaker was seized with strong hands by the coat collar, and the angry voice of John Morrissey was heard in the silence caused by this prompt action, demanding an instant retraction. There was a moment's hesitation as the burly form of the Ex-Congressman towered over that of the Colonel. The latter, who is believed not only to have spoken when under "excitement" but even without considering the probable consequences of such strong language, hastily apologised, but not before his hat had been smashed on his head. At an early hour this morning Butler's nose was much swollen and his eyes black, and those who are skilled in such affairs say he will not be able to appear in public for some days.

ARREST OF A CHICAGO BANK PRESIDENT.

Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on Monday night, arrested Samuel A. Briggs, late Vice President of the Franklin Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill. From the few facts which can be ascertained in reference to the matter, it would appear that Briggs, while acting as Vice President of the bank, is alleged to have embezzled $100,000 of the funds of the institution, which was subsequently forced to suspend and go into bankruptcy. After the formal declaration of insolvency, it is charged that Briggs stole $15,000 from the vault of the bank and fled the city. The Grand Jury of Chicago, on the case being brought before them, found two indictments against the prisoner for embezzlement and robbery. A requisition was procured and placed in the hands of a private detective of Chicago, who, three weeks ago, traced Briggs to this City, and communicated with Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, who succeeded in effecting Briggs' arrest, as above stated. The detectives refuse all further information regarding the case.

PROFITABLE POLICY DEALING.

Caroline Lyons, of No. 552 Broome street, entered the policy shop No. 5 Clark street yesterday and purchased a "straight gig," of which she dreamed, from Augustus Lightheart, the proprietor. She won $2 40 by the purchase, but as Mr. Lightheart refused to give her more than $1 20 she had him arrested. Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE TO ANYTHING SYMPTOMATIC OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, OR ANY BOWEL COMPLAINT, BY USING PROMPTLY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL AVOID MUCH SUFFERING AND NO LITTLE DANGER. THE REPUTATION OF THIS MEDICINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ITS MERIT, AND IT IS NOW EVERYWHERE RECOGNIZED AS A STANDARD CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, in addition to a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, the following:

THE FOOL OF FIVE FORKS. A new story by BRET HARTE, written expressly for THE TIMES.

NOTES FROM COLORADO. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. By Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD.

FRESH VIEWS OF JAPAN.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

THE RIGHTS OF FARMERS.

SEEDS, AND HOW TO SAVE THEM. By ALEXANDER HYDE.

NOTES ON BEE-KEEPING. By NOVICE.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

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Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874, by Rev. Howard Crosby, Mr. GEORGE R. ANDREWS to Mrs. ELIZA D. SCOFIELD, all of this City.

EBELL—STEELE.—At Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, Sept. 21, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL, of New-York, to ORIANA L., daughter of Dr. Albert J. Steele, of Brooklyn.

TALLMAN—HOWLAND.—At the residence of the bride's father, Long Branch, N. J., Tuesday, 22d inst., by Rev. E. D. Tompkins, GEORGE D. TALLMAN, Jr., of New-York, to SUSIE H. HOWLAND, of Long Branch.

WEBSTER—MILLER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 19, 1874, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Lieut. GEORGE O. WEBSTER, Adjutant Fourth Infantry, United States Army, to MARY A. VERPLANK, only daughter of the late Christopher B. Miller, and grand-daughter of the late Philip Verplank, of Newburg, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BLOUCHET.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 22, FRANCIS BLOUCHET, aged 62 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 294 6th av., on Friday, 25th inst., at 9:30 A. M. His friends are respectfully invited.

BUNKER.—On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, suddenly, WILLIAM E. BUNKER, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the church, corner of 5th av. and 19th st., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock.

CORTELYOU.—At Annadale, Staten Island, Sept. 20, PETER C. CORTELYOU, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Broadway, on Wednesday, 23d, at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—NOTICE.—Members will please attend the funeral of our late brother, PETER C. CORTELYOU, at St. Paul's Church, Broadway, at 1 o'clock to-day, Wednesday.

T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

DUNNING.—At Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 18, 1874, after a long sickness, WILLIAM T. DUNNING, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., aged 49 years.

FLEMING.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 22, after a short illness, JOHN A. FLEMING, late of New-York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, State st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 24th inst.

HAGERTY.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 21, DENIS HAGERTY, in the 86th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James Murphy, No. 52 Duffield st., to the Church of the Assumption, York, corner of Jay st., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

HILLHOUSE.—In New-Haven, Sept. 20, CORNELIA LAWRENCE, relict of James A. Hillhouse, and daughter of the late Isaac Lawrence.

Funeral from her late residence, Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 4 P. M.

HUNTTING.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday morning, 20th September, HENRIETTA T., wife of Charles H. Huntting, and daughter of Mary A. Whitehead, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica. Cars leave New-York by Long Island Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Jamaica.

JOHNSON.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874, MARY, wife of Aaron W. Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John E. McWhorter, No. 123 Hudson st., Hoboken, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 21, JOHN D. LEWIS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, of consumption, SARAH E., wife of James A. Mead, and daughter of the late Tartulus Miller, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 26 Charlton st., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Red Kills, Putnam County, N. Y., for interment, on Thursday morning.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Sept. 21, EDWARD E., son of Ezekiel J. Moore, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

PARRISH.—JAMES PARRISH, of Honslow, England, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, Pelhamville, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

PORTER.—In San José, Cal., Sept. 11, HANNAH P. PORTER, wife of Norman Porter.

VAN DUZER.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 20, SELAH VAN DUZER, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Croton Falls Station on the arrival of the 8:30 train from Grand Central Depot, New-York. A special train will convey the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery, leaving Croton Falls at 1:30 P. M.

VAN WART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, MARIAN IRVING, daughter of Henry and Abby Irving Van Wart, aged 20 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 139 East 18th st., JOSEPH WHITE, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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1875.—TALK ABOUT "STATEMENTS!" Why, look what a "statement" the London Times does not make about JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for 1875: "The virtuous thorts in Billings' Alminax is gin cocktails for the idle, and brandy smashes for the vicious." How's that for a "statement?" Send your orders to the American News Company. They have bought from the publishers, G. W. Carleton & Co., the whole of the first enormous edition. Billings' Ready this week.

PIGEON-CATCHING.

HOW TWO TRAPPERS WORK IN MAINE—LONG AND PATIENT LABORS.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Benjamin C. and Reuben P. Allen (father and son) are thrifty, well-to-do farmers of Turner. They also have the reputation of being skillful and successful pigeon-catchers, taking each season from $100 to $200 worth of birds. Benjamin, the elder Allen, has had a large experience in pigeon-netting, he having sprung his first trap forty years ago. It was in the State of New-Hampshire, and the birds were more plenty than they are now in this country, or any part of the State. One shilling per dozen was what the Concord dealers thought about right for them in those days. Now they sell readily for twelve shillings, and sometimes more. The Allens have two beds, distant from each other about one mile. The necessity, or advantage rather, of two is, that when the birds are driven from one, by netting or from any other cause, they fly to the other, and so loss is prevented. Our reporter visited one of these beds a few days since. He found it situated in the centre of a clearing of about two acres in extent. Upon its sides was the "stand," which is made by stripping small trees of their foliage and smaller limbs, and setting them into the ground. In these limbs the birds light, and remain until they are ready to descend upon the bed for the purpose of feeding. The bed is simply the feeding ground cleared for the purpose of working the net with which the birds are taken. This one is about twenty by twenty-three feet. The turf has been removed, and it is as smooth and hard as the cabin floor of a Western pioneer. Along one edge of the bed the grain (corn and buckwheat) is scattered, twelve or fourteen inches in width. There is also grain in a shallow trough that is supported by small poles about six feet in length. At once upon the disappearance of the snow in the spring the beds are visited, very carefully cleared of fallen leaves or other foreign substances, and the birds baited by leaving grain; and throughout the Spring and Summer they are visited and kept constantly supplied with food. But usually it is not until after the Allens have harvested their hay crop that they make any attempt to capture them. After haying they devote their time largely to them. Almost as soon as it is light the beds are visited and replenished with grain, and again at noon the birds are fed; while at nearly all hours of the day the men, gun in hand, are haunting their localities to see that no outsiders trespass upon their property, and to shoot the predatory hawks which are the great scourge to pigeons and discouragement to pigeon-catchers.

When the birds have gathered a sufficient number, and it is decided to catch them, the net, with boxes for holding the birds, is placed upon the wheelbarrow, and the whole trundled to the edge of the clearing. Here the boxes are left until wanted, and the net taken to the bed. The nets used by the Allens are of their own make, the meshes being about an inch square. They vary in size from twenty to twenty-five feet. One side of the net is attached to a rope a hundred feet or more in length. The ends are gathered upon a smaller and shorter cord, say eight feet in length, which gives a slack which forms a large bag. In setting the net upon the bed one end of the long rope, as it is termed, is fastened to a lithe pole five feet high and forty or fifty feet distant from the bed. The other end is attached to a similar pole in the "bough house," which is located about thirty feet from the bed, and directly opposite the first pole. The bough house is just what its name indicates, a small house made of boughs, from which the birds are watched and the net sprung. When the rope is fastened on these poles it is stretched directly across the bed, the length of the net being just the length of the bed. The outside of the net is then pinned across the outside of the bed where the grain is scattered. The inside of the net, or the one to which the rope is fastened, is then carried or pushed back over the grain to the outside, the poles to which the rope is attached being thereby considerably bent. It is prevented from flying back over the bed by two short sticks called "fly staffs," so arranged that they can be displaced by a sharp, hard pull upon the rope from the bough house. This is done at the proper moment, and the net flies forward over about one-half the bed, and all of that portion where the grain is scattered, and where, of course, the birds are feeding. When the inside edge of the net is carried back over the grain to the outer edge of the bed, it is folded down in as small a compass as possible, and earth or dust sprinkled lightly over to hide it from the sharp eyes of the birds. After the net is arranged the grain from the trough is put upon the bed, which is carefully swept and all scattered grains of corn picked up and placed along the edge behind which the net lies concealed. When everything is in readiness the bird-catcher retires to the bough house, where he has nothing to do but wait for the arrival of the game.

They come by twos, threes, and frequently flocks of a dozen or more. They frequently seem loth to leave the stand and go down upon the bed, but when one ventures the majority commonly follow at once. When on the bed they are very easily frightened, the snapping of a twig in the bough house, the arrival of more birds, or particularly the appearance of a hawk will create the greatest consternation and scatter them in the wildest manner. The bird-catcher, with his eye at an opening in the bough-house, closely watches their movements, and when they commence to go down grasps the rope with both hands. He waits until the most of them are upon the bed, or until he fears they will flush, and then giving the rope a sharp hard pull dashes out from the cover and rushes upon the net. One, two, and even three hundred birds are sometimes taken at one time with a net not larger than the one of which we have spoken, and any one can imagine what an exciting scene it presents. The struggling birds are taken one by one from under the snare and placed in the boxes, the net again prepared, all the feathers carefully picked from the bed, and the same scene enacted. The Allens have already taken from their two beds nearly one thousand birds. After catching, they convey them to their homes, where in one corner of the stable they have a place prepared for them. Here they receive the same food as when being baited upon the beds. They have the best of appetites, and after a fortnight's confinement will be as fat as it seems possible for a bird to be.

Some attribute the success of the Allens to their large experience and superior skill; but they claim that it is owing largely to their use of what they term "pigeon scent." All pigeon-catchers use, we believe, something which they put upon their grain for the purpose of attracting the birds, and rum, anise, and other articles are among the ones employed; but the Allens have a mixture of their own, which they claim is superior to all others, and which when the birds have once tasted, they will not willingly leave. Whether that be a whim or not, it certainly is a fact that they capture birds by the score where no one else can.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY A CURSE.

Miss Cross, a school-teacher in Stark, N. H., lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed to be disorder and confusion in the school. The committee, Dr. A. Thompson and M. T. Pike, Esq., having heard of the fact, visited the school on Friday, and found it much as above described, on which, after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relative to the school, told her how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and nearly sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough to go on with the school and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning. They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding-house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school-house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person and the following note, addressed to her sister:

> DEAR MARY: All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame before they are twenty. Ask Albert Thompson and Thomas Pike why. Good-bye all. LAURAINA.

Search was made for her body. The school-house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Me., and that in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauraina had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so, recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room-mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was over nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequence.

THE CASE OF COL. WOOD.

The examination of Col. William P. Wood, who was arrested on Saturday last, charged with having uttered an altered United States registered bond, with intent to deceive Mr. Agilius Naltner, was begun yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn. Mr. David J. Malloy, a real estate broker, doing business at No. 302 Broadway; Mr. Albert A. Miller, of the banking firm of G. W. King & Co., No. 74 Broadway; Mr. Charles H. Patterson, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Sampson, a detective officer of the Municipal Police, testified on behalf of the United States. These witnesses told substantially the same story in regard to the negotiation of the bond as they did at the examination of Mr. Naltner, last week, the details of which have already been published in THE TIMES. At 1 o'clock, owing to the absence of a witness for the prosecution, the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 22:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 160 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $1,000 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $6,850, making a total of $7,850; purchaser, John Egan, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 240 feet east of Fifth avenue, to Monday of next week, the 29th inst.

Wm. Kennelly, under a decree in foreclosure issued by the Court of Common Pleas, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, disposed of a lot 25 by 100, with frame stable covering same thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue, as widened, for $4,815; purchaser, R. S. Guernsey, defendant's attorney. Mr. Kennelly also adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, until to-day.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of seven houses and lots on Suffolk street, south of Stanton street, to the 29th inst., and the similar sale of the house and lot No. 124 West Forty-eighth street to Oct. 1.

Quimby & Bissell adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to Oct. 7.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. announced that the foreclosure proceedings in the matter of the sale of three lots, with building, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, west of Tenth avenue, had been arranged and that the property was withdrawn.

Concerning the suburban auctions held yesterday at West Islip, Long Island, Manhasset, Long Island, and at Rockland Lake, Rockland County, reports, if received, will be published to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Public sales of real estate are noticed for to-day as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 94.4 by 25 by 97.6, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Commissioner's sale, in partition, of a house and lot 35 by 91.9, on East Twelfth street, north side, 60 feet west of Avenue B, and of a house, with lease of lot 23 by 96.2, on Fourth street, south side, between Avenues A and B, known as No. 116 on map of Leandert's Farm.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: One three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick front house, 22 by 55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 314 Union street, south side, between Smith and Court streets; one frame cottage house, with plot 100 by 100, on Central avenue, north-east corner of Elm street.

By Richard V. Harnett, at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at the railway depot, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of L. Dubernet's estate at William's Bridge, and comprising sixteen valuable lots, with a hotel, store, and stable thereon, situate at the junction of the old Boston road and Elliott avenue.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of the house, 25 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 118 Morris street, between Warren and Van Vorst streets.

By ——, auctioneer, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, executor's sale of a desirable residence, comprising 4¼ acres of land, with a two-story frame house, barn, carriage-house, and other buildings thereon, situated on the main street of the village, the property of the estate of Caleb Wildey, deceased.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 131st st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., as widened, lot 17.6x99.11	$7,850

By William Kennelly.

1 frame stable and lot, East 124th st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25x100; stable covers same	$4,815

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 21.

Grand Boulevard, e. s., 23 ft. s. of 112th st., runs s. 102.11 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence n. 25 ft., thence e. 50 ft., thence n. 100.11 ft. to 112th st., thence w. 74.1 ft., thence s. w. 52.4 ft. to Boulevard and point of beginning; Sophia A., wife of William P. Dixon, to Courtlandt P. Dixon	$38,000
52d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 16.8x65; foreclosure; Isaac L. Miller, Referee, to Peter Cleary	3,200
62d st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x73.1; William G. and Joseph E. McCormack to William Dickson, Q C	3,500
76th st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; William G. and Joseph E. McCormack to Henrietta, wife of Nicholas Buttesly	2,000
111th st., s. s., 53 ft. w. of 10th av., 72x94x108.2, foreclosure, Moses Ely, Referee; to Courtlandt P. Dixon	7,700
117th st., s. s. 165.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11; Margaret Ray to Mary J. Ray	nom.
Madison av., s. w. corner of 80th st., runs w. along street 120 ft., thence s. 102.2 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 76.6 ft., thence e. 70 ft. to Madison av., thence n. 25.8 ft.; William G. and Joseph E. McCormack to Henrietta, wife of Nicholas Buttesly	2,000
Washington av., n. w. s. 100 ft. n. e. of 11th st., 100x300, to Railroad av., Morrisania, foreclosure; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Sarah Spencer	8,000
1st av., w. s., 74.2 ft. s. of 39th st., 24.8x100; Henrietta, wife of William T. Wallis, to Deborah B. Hankinson, ½ part, C. A. G.	3,500
8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 70th st., 25x100; Harriet N., wife of Benjamin J. H. Traske, to Matthew Bird	20,000
8th av., n. e. corner of 126th st., 24.11x100; 126th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Hugh McCormick to Maria Teresa McCormick	nom.
Alley-way running southerly from Morris st., 3 x37.2, being the full width of said alley; Edward Campion to James Phelan, Q. C.	1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d and 8th av., or to

HENRY G. STEBBINS,
Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement houses, 5th av., near 42d st. A bargain.

The cabinet-finish four-story and basement house, 25x89, half block on West 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

and

The four-story brown-stone, 25x50, half block on West 32d st., adjoining 5th av.

J. S. MATHEWS,
No. 240 Broadway.

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, BUSINESS AND manufacturing property in New-York and Brooklyn, and on Long Island and Staten Island, for sale or exchange.

Also,

Dwellings furnished and unfurnished flats, stores, lofts, and rooms for business purposes, to let in Brooklyn and New-York. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park Row.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed, in perfect order, with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c.; location convenient and first class; price low and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop 20-foot brown-stone dwelling, frescoed, and in fine condition; price reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house, for sale very low; possession.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

NO. 134 EAST 24TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling, 23x50x100; in good order; will be sold very cheap. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO OBTAIN $3,000 I will sell new modern house, fine avenue of Brooklyn, newly and ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; for balance, $6,600, would take mortgage; furniture alone cost near $3,000. Apply to-day, No. 27 Clinton place, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Headquarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE HUDSON.—Furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; maps, photographs, and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwesterly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence northeastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

IMPORTANT CARD.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND CAPITALISTS TAKE NOTICE.

RUEA NELSON, Esq., has directed me to sell for him at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1874, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, positively and without any limit or reservation whatsoever, nearly 100 of the choicest and best

PROSPECT PARK LOTS

ever offered at public or private sale.

The property is situated on 9th av., near Plaza on 9th av., between 5th and 6th sts., and on other leading streets and avenues near the park. This notice means business. I am now preparing the maps, which will be ready for distribution in a few days at my office.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE AT WEST MOUNT Vernon Railroad Depot, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, sixteen lots, with hotel, store, and stables with three fronts; 100 yards from Williamsbridge Depot; lots to be sold separately. This elegant property will be positively sold. Maps and other information at the office of RICHARD HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 7:15, 8:30, 9:15, 10:10 A. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET,

The entire **DWELLING PART**

of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room; abundant closet room; rent $700 per annum. Keys at Mr. KIELE'S, No. 78.

STORE, FIRST FLOOR, and BASEMENT of No. 127 Waverley place; rent $800 per annum; will rent separately.

CARPENTER SHOP, No. 45 Thomas st.; $20 per month.

BASEMENT STORE, rear ROOM, and wide HALLWAY, at No. 46 Hudson st.: $400 per annum; just put in good order. Keys with GEO. SCHMIDT.

STORE, ROOM in rear of store, and front BASEMENT ROOM, at No. 131 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

The St. Omer Hotel,

6th Av., near 23d St.,

AND ADJOINING MASONIC TEMPLE,

TO LEASE.

Building new and substantial; steam heated, and in A 1 order; location central, and convenient to all places of amusement. Apply to

C. C. PINCKNEY,
No. 82 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN ORANGE, N. J., to let, at a very low rent, to a small family; located on high ground and in a good neighborhood, within a short walk of depot. Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 273 West 23d st., or to WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N. J. Apply to

J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASE-ment house No. 44 West 12th st., just put in perfect order, house 21 by 55, lot 100 feet, will be leased for three years at $2,000 per year. Apply to

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

FLATS TO LET.—JUST FINISHING, FIRST CLASS, Nos. 119, 121, 123, 125 West 11th st.; water, gas, water-closets, laundry and bath-rooms; $30 to $36; lower floor suitable for doctor, dentist, &c. Apply to JANITOR, No. 123, near 6th av.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, in West 38th st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone, high stoop; furniture first class; will be rented for the Winter or longer, to a private family.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—29TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs., three-story house, to strictly private family only; rent $4,200 per annum. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 2,585.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, POSSESSION AT ONCE, No. 74 West 47th st., three stories, 19 feet wide; also, No. 3 East 49th st., four stories, 18.6 feet wide.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROAD-way, corner Amity st.; desirable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASE-ment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE WITH ALL CON-veniences near the City, (Hudson River or Jersey preferred,) worth from $10,000 to $12,000, in exchange for a first-class residence on Brooklyn Heights; 25x52; in perfect order; difference can be settled by mortgage. Address M. E. S., Post Office Box No. 2,366.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY ONE having a nicely and fully furnished medium-sized four-story house to rent for the Winter can hear of a tenant, responsible both for the rent and the care of the furniture, by addressing Box 3,031 Post Office. Location 33d to 55th st., 4th to 6th av.; rent not over $300 per month.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE PART of a private house, about five or six rooms, to keep house; must be nice and convenient; below 25th st., and between 5th and 2d avs.; reference must be positive. Address W. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR by a family of four adults; must be in genteel neighborhood, below 34th st.; rent about $30. Address PROMPTNESS, Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest as from Oct. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT B. WILLETS, } Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH F. COOPER, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent, commencing the first of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF MIDDLE AGE, educated, energetic, and industrious, needs employment in family or institution; is a superior teacher of the English branches; also, a good housekeeper, and understands how to manage servants; a home more desired than a large compensation. Address for three days Employment, Brooklyn Post Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION desires a position as housekeeper or companion in a respectable family, or to instruct and take entire charge of two or three children, or to travel. Good references given if required. Address L. A. BURNS, No. 391 East 10th st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, speaking French, German, and English, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or to instruct and take charge of children. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 233.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR-merly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st., Swedish, French, and German servants only; male and female; City or country. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., families will now find the most select help of all nationalities; Protestant girls wanted.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or wait on a lady, or make herself useful; highly respectable and experienced chamber-maid and waitress; neat, tidy, and obliging; very best testimonials; country or City. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING. —By a Scotch Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and excellent laundress, and can furnish the very best of reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for D. G.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; in a private family; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, orderly young girl who understands her work in every branch; has lived in good private families; is also an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A very capable, strong, nice girl; is a good laundress and a neat chamber-maid; is industrious, willing, and obliging; has the very best of references; lady can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY an English Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is capable of doing fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, respectable girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; experienced and willing; good City references. Call at No. 237 West 43d st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and waiting; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 22 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and to do sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PRO-cure a situation for an English Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or nurse in a private family, or to wait upon an invalid lady. Call or address 54 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; best reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 447 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, 140 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 427 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who thoroughly understands her work, and is a good sewer if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 40th st.

Domestic Help.

We make no professions that we cannot fulfill.

We give employers every possible protection against unreliable and inefficient servants.

Servants are not recommended by us unwarrantably.

When required, we thoroughly investigate references.

Servants who disappoint invariably forfeit their office fee.

Our Agency is conducted on strictly honorable business principles.

We make most strenuous efforts to give satisfaction.

A fee is exacted from all our patrons, to which we claim we are in every way entitled, in consideration of our efforts in their behalf.

We maintain order, and have separate, cleanly, and well-ventilated rooms for employers and servants

Special inducements are offered by us to obtain French, German, and Swedish servants.

Our steadily increasing business is the most satisfactory testimony of the public appreciation.

S. & E. V. ODELL'S, Employment Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland Protestant girls, who desire situations where they can do the work of a family between them; cook is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and a first-class laundress; chamber-maid is a pleasing, well-tempered girl, and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands her duties in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; no objection to a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for R. C.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; no washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the stationery store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c., and all other cooking; gets up nice side-dishes; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERI-enced woman as cook; is a good meat and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; understands pickling, preserving, &c., in all variety. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTANT, as kitchen maid to a French man cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Address M. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH, EFFICIENT COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts and side dishes; has first-class testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 490 6th av., near 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN as excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing, if required; would like to take a child five years old for less wages; no objection to a good place in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK and excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; no objection to go in the country, and assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear, near 4th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 West 35th st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call for two days at No. 204 West 19th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 29th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RESPECT-able Protestant person; is competent; would assist with the coarse washing; good City references. Call at No. 250 West 33d st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable experienced woman; good references. Address or call at No. 117 East Broadway, corner Pike st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK; UNDER-stands her business in all its branches; first-class City references. Call at No. 430 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist with other work; can do French fluting and polishing. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 408 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK, IN A hotel or restaurant; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 153 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, one or two more engagements by the day or week in private families; is a good fitter, trimmer, and operator. Address No. 51 East 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French dress-maker a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address No. 210 East 54th st., near 3d av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, waiter men, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience as housekeeper or companion to an aged or invalid lady, in City or country; good City references. Address Companion, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT and respectable young woman of experience in doing the work of or managing a house, or will take a cook's place, and do coarse washing; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; understands the care of linen and laundry, also management of help; best references. Call or address No. 86 6th av.; first bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN AS HOUSE-keeper where ability and trust are required. Address or call on Mrs. Lowe, No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE Welsh girl; is a good cook and laundress; has good reference and willing to do her duty; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girl to do general house-work or chamber-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 232 7th av.

FAMILIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS HELP, French, German, Swedish, Irish, and English, can find them at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very desirable Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent hair-dresser, and can cut and make all sorts of garments; has good references, and is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very neat young German woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of one grown child; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS maid to an elderly lady; will assist in the care of growing children; excellent references. Call at No. 469 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH woman as lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant. Address M. R., Post Office, Irvington on Hudson.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. W.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERI-enced woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; desires a place in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NO. 1 LAUNDRESS; PRIVATE family only; her efficiency and the very best references she may furnish will undoubtedly be found satisfactory. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class laundress; has lived in the best families; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIA-ble woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Call at No. 253 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTFUL SWEDISH girl as first-class laundress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 580 5th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; has four years' best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and family washing at her own house. Call on address Laundress, 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-ant woman as maid and nurse for an invalid lady; no objection to travel; good reference. Address No. 230 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, TO take care of grown children and give them lessons in German; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or will travel to the South or Europe with a lady. Can be seen until engaged at the house of her employers, No. 217 East 62d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; understands the care of children in sickness or health; is a good plain sewer; can give the best City reference from private families and physicians. Address L. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building, near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTFUL GER-man girl as nurse; is fond of children and experienced in the care of them; can sew nicely, and is willing to make herself of use; has good reference; lady to be seen. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman who is capable and willing to do chamber-work and waiting; is reliable and obliging; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable young girl, who is kind and attentive to children and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly respectable, and very experienced nurse for infants—bring them up on the bottle; or growing children, sick, or invalids; anywhere in the country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman who is capable and willing to do chamber-work and waiting; is reliable and obliging; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable young woman, who is kind and attentive to children and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, ENGLISH, SPEAK-ing French fluently, as nurse to one or two children and light chamber-work. Answer for two days, Versailles, Box No. 23 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY GERMAN girl as nurse; is very capable, and has good references; can give instruction in German, if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN to take care of one or two growing children, and do sewing; is willing to teach German; best reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 64 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, who understands her duties; is willing and obliging; kind and attentive to children; good reference. Call at No. 296 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE; COM-petent and trustworthy; can cut children's clothing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 525 West 46th st.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN OF TWENTY YEARS experience, practiced in confinement cases. The very best references given. Apply at No. 213 5th st., City.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge; will travel if required; first-class reference. Call at No. 232 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, or small children; will make herself obliging; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 316 East 32d st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTEST-ant nurse, weekly or monthly; highest reference. Address Mrs. B. R., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF SEVENTEEN YEARS experience; furnish best reference. Address N., 310 East 27th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A THOROUGH AMERICAN PROTESTANT nurse of twenty years' experience, (practiced in confinement cases also,) whose terms are moderate, and who can furnish the very best reference, desires another engagement. Address or call on Mrs. W., No. 213 5th st., City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; can furnish the best City reference; has no objection to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAM-stress; would wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making; understands Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson machines; no objection to growing children; reference. Call or address S. R. D., 261 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADIES' MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class seamstress and dress-maker to go out by day or week, or would take a permanent situation; is a first-class operator and expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS by the day, week, or month; understands dress-making thoroughly, Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Address M. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as seamstress; is a thorough dress-maker, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, or would take care of grown children; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on different machines; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress and chamber-maid, or would take care of children; can sew on all machines; best City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references from the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class waitress; can give the best of City or country reference; can also take the place of a man. Call all this week at No. 153 East 43d st., second floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a private family; understands her business; is neat and particular with her work; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and salads; would assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call on or address M. D., No. 155 East 27th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at or address No. 225 East 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOM-an, as waitress in private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 428 3d av., near 30th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or to assist in chamber-work; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 847 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

WASHING OR HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY the day, by a Swedish woman; is a thorough laundress and a good house-cleaner; is a smart worker, and very willing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, SO-ber man, as butler in a private family; understands the care of silver and duties belonging to his position; has first-class City references. Address T. D. Horner, grocery store, No. 352 4th av.

COACHMAN.—I WANT A SITUATION FOR MY coachman, who has held his present position for four years; I recommend him as trustworthy, very competent, a careful driver, and one who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, and of unexceptionable habits; married. Apply or address J. F. P., Nos. 61 and 63 Leonard st., or No. 39 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; is a first-class driver, and understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; has unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call or address I. T., for two days, No. 16 West 58th st., or at private stable No. 128 West 54th st., before 9 A. M., and from 11 to 4 P. M.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful about a place; wife a good cook and laundress, and good butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GER-man man, who is a very good driver and groom; also a good plain gardener; can take full charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDEN-er.—By a German Protestant man, aged twenty-four years, who can drive well, take good care of horses, carriages, and harness; also do gardening, milk, &c.; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver, and can furnish excellent references; can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young married man, (no incumbrance;) understands the care and management of horses; is a stylish driver, and can furnish reference from present employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUA-tion for his coachman; is an excellent groom and a careful City driver, or is willing to take care of a gentleman's place and stock in the country; married, without family. Call or address Coachman, No. 62 Warren st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; (ENG-LISH;) married; no incumbrance; City reference. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., in store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACH man and groom; has best City reference. Address E. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; best of reference. Address J. H., No. 150 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGH-ly experienced; three years' good reference. Call on or address W. W., No. 127 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFER-ence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; good greenhouse gardener; twenty years' experience in graperies, also fruits of every kind; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; good milker; highest testimonials. Address John, at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, two days.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; thoroughly understands all its branches inside and outside of glass; best recommendation and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, Westchester County.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROT-estant married man, no family, who is a good plain gardener; understands driving and milking; best City references. Call or address William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITH-out children; well experienced; has good references. Address John A. Faulstich, Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PRO-cure a situation for a first-class gardener, who has lived with him for years. For particulars, address Box No. 1,411 Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HONEST AND industrious; good reference. Address J. R., Le Pierre House, Warren st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience; or to take care of a road team; best City reference. Address P. G., No. 263 West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, with first-class reference; is sober and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 32 East 40th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the best of reference for honesty and sobriety; will go at moderate wages in a small family. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, OR would take footman and second butler's place; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's family; best of City references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT COL-ored waiter, in a private family; first-class City reference from last employer. Address B., Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, and his wife, a first-class cook, in a private family; best references. Address Waiter, 253 7th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER; IS FIRST-class waiter, in a private family or boarding-house. Address Waiter, No. 73 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A SOUTHERN YOUNG COLORED man as waiter in a private family; excellent reference. Call or address No. 214 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO UNDER-stands waiting very well; speaks some English and German; is very tidy and neat about his person; can furnish good references; is perfectly willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, middle-aged, as waiter in a private family; understands his business, and gets up salads; is willing and obliging, and can be well recommended. Address H. D., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; UNDER-stands his business thoroughly, as first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful, in a private family or private boarding-house; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-ONE years of age, of fair education and writing a good hand, a position in some mercantile house either as collector, clerk, or salesman, in fact any position that will, by attention, perseverance, and integrity, lead to advancement; present remuneration not sought after; references and security can be given. Address BREADALBANE, Jersey City Post Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-sociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE ET son mari comme waiter désire se placer vous une famille privée; de bonne références seront données. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st., sur p. 1er.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT SEVEN-teen years old; one who lives with his parents in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, B., Box No. 3,707 Post Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, to go to the country; must have reference. Apply after 9 o'clock, at No. 476 West 22d st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPT-cy in the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, to wit:

A claim against James Syme, of New-Orleans, La., being his note, dated Oct. 19, 1864, for $349 93-100 and interest.

A claim against Frederick Nichols, of Galveston, Texas, for $1,199 53, now in hands of Ballenger, Jack & Mott, attorneys, for collection.

A certificate for twenty shares capital stock of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, par value $100 per share.

A certificate for ten shares capital stock of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, par value $10 per share.

A certificate for two shares capital stock of the Rockland County Female Institute, par value $50 each; also another certificate for two shares of the same stock, claimed to be invalid.

A large quantity of old account-books, check-books, and other books and papers, including sundry protested notes, book accounts, and claims, together with all the rest, and residue of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, excepting only certain claims, to be designated at the sale.

Terms, cash on the day of sale at the office of the Assignee, No. 88 William st., when and where the property will be delivered with proper assignments, the Assignee assuming no responsibility. Information may be obtained from the Assignee at any time before the sale.

GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee.

s9-law3wW*

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and seventy-two of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable in gold May 1, 1919; interest at seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also fifty first mortgage convertible bonds, (Pacific division,) of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company, for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also fifty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payably (in gold) July 1, 1902. Also thirty-eight eight per cent. bonds of the State of Alabama, for $1,000 each, payable first Monday of January, 1892, and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Mississippi, for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached, and all pledged as collateral. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

OLD IRON, &C.

The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 26, 1874, old iron, old rope, &c. Also two buildings standing on line of the new avenue.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONDEMNED HORSES.

The Fire Department will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, 1874, ten condemned horses.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.

DAVID B. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.

FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.

H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
RANSH. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
} Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WI-comico River, Maryland, will be received until noon of Oct. 17, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

SHEETING, BLANKETS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 1, 1874, for brown sheeting, blankets, flannel, brogans, socks, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BOLTS, SPIKES, BANDS, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. Sept. 25, 1874, for furnishing bolts, spikes, bands, and other iron material for a period of six months.

For particulars see the *City Record*.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 2, 1874, for carpenter work, roofing, and slating, and plastering for new roof on Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing by and between DUNCAN PHYFE and CHARLES A. KNOTHE, under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, DUNCAN PHYFE retiring from said firm. C. A. KNOTHE is alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

DUNCAN PHYFE.
C. A. KNOTHE.

I take pleasure in recommending the new firm, and would say that I shall remain, and may be found at the office as usual, where I shall be pleased to meet the friends and customers of the late firm.

DUNCAN PHYFE.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Loan for $2,000,000
FOR THE
Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 189[illegible].

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

$2,384,000.
PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

Principal and Interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.

To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1896.

The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.

The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 19, 1874.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
And otherstrictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Houston and Texas Central Railway
1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

NEW-YORK CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1885.
BROOKLYN CITY 7's, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7's, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7's, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7's, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7's, due in 1904.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCK,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD "
CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. "
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH STOCK,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 58 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 23, on the 24th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. A full attendance of all bondholders, either in person or by attorney, is requested.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Trustee First Mortgage Bondholders,
Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STOLEN.—NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing or negotiating two certificates of the stock of the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, N. C., for ten and fifteen shares respectively, and also one certificate of ten shares of the stock of the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., said certificates standing in my name and indorsed in blank by me. CHARLES B. GREGG, Grand Central Hotel.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees held this day Albert G. Goodall, Esq., was elected President of this company in place of John E. Gavit, deceased.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK
RAILWAY COMPANY
Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,
Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. inter.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

$100,000
Village of Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.,
WATER LOAN BONDS.

Hyde Park joins Chicago on the south, has a population of about 12,000, and covers an area of forty-five square miles, including part of South Chicago, and has adopted, and by recent test successfully completed, the Holly water system, and now offers for sale at par and interest $100,000 Water Loan Bonds.

The assessed value for 1874 is $17,058,954, the real value being three or four times that amount; (the Chicago South Parks and Boulevards are located within this village.) The total indebtedness of the village, including the water bonds, is $427,000.

The water works and all the property of the village are irrevocably pledged for the payment of these bonds.

A sinking fund is provided to pay the loan at maturity.

A. D. WALDRON, Treasurer Village of Hyde Park.

For further particulars address or call upon A. D. WALDRON, Treasurer, or G. W. HUBBARD, No. 50 Wall st., Room No. 11.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

DIVIDENDS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in par exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of October next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, or Philadelphia.
The transfer books will be closed from 21st day of September until 11th day of October next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE ON 1ST OF JANUARY, 1874, and 1st July, 1874, of the first mortgage bonds of the Far Rockaway Branch Railroad Company, Queens County, State of New-York, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
J. ROTHSCHILD,
IMPORTER
OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

BEGS TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR FALL OPENING, AND DESIRES TO SAY THAT THE GOODS OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND WITH AN INCREASING EXCELLENCE OF TASTE, AND EVEN EXCEL GREATLY THOSE OF ANY PREVIOUS IMPORTATION, AND EMBRACE AN ASSORTMENT NEVER SURPASSED.

OUR MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MILLINERY GOODS, AND MAKING THE SAME A SPECIALTY, GIVES US GREATER ADVANTAGES OVER MANY OTHER HOUSES IN BRINGING THIS SPECIALTY TO PERFECTION.

WE COMPRISE IN OUR IMPORTATION THE MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN

PARIS FLOWERS,

WHICH ARE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS.

OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. ALSO, AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF FANCY FEATHERS, AIGRETTES, ORNAMENTS, POMPONS, &c. OUR PARIS TRIMMED HATS ARE OF THE MOST RECHERCHE STYLES, FROM CLAUDIVIA-VIY, VIROT, TUVET, RAFEL, PERRIER, POAN, MANTILLE A THERESE; AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE OF SIMILAR DESIGNS, WHICH WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER AT HALF THE COST OF THE IMPORTED, WHICH THEY FULLY EQUAL.

FROM LONDON WE HAVE SECURED THE VERY LATEST NOVEL SHAPES IN UNTRIMMED ROUND HATS, AND FROM PARIS, UNTRIMMED HATS, AND BONNETS IN CHIPS, FELTS, STRAWS, SILK-VELVETS, PLUSH, &c.

These shapes have been selected expressly for us, and can only be found at our establishment.

Real and Imitation Laces, Nets, Crapes, &c., and all the New Shades of Ribbons, Silks, and Velvets, to match.

We have still more increased our facilities for manufacturing, and are prepared to make up for our customers such materials as they may purchase from us in the latest and newest styles of our Pattern Bonnets, which we are constantly receiving from Paris.

THE PATRONAGE WHICH WE RECEIVE FROM THE ELITE OF THIS AND ADJACENT CITIES SUFFICIENTLY ATTESTS THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY,
J. ROTHSCHILD,
58 W. 14TH ST
NEW-YORK.
NO. 277 RUE ST. DENIS, PARIS.

MILLINERY.

WILL OPEN
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24, FRENCH BONNETS and HATS.
Also, Novelties in Millinery, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.
GEO. SLOANE, Broadway and 10th st.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of French Bonnets, selected from the leading houses in Paris; French and English Felt Hats, of the latest styles, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23.

[illegible] OPENING OF MILLINERY.—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,
We shall have our Fall opening of the largest and most extensive assortment of
CHINA,
GLASS-WARE,
MAJOLICA,
AND PARIAN
ever displayed in America.

During the past Summer we have been enlarging our premises to accommodate this stock, and have added to it another spacious apartment, which makes it by far the most extensive in this or any other country.

Our buyers have been in Europe all the past season, visiting the great centres and manufacturers of these goods in ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, GERMANY, BOHEMIA, and VENICE, who have been forwarding to us, for the last two months, the very latest styles and designs.

At this opening we will display an entire stock of OUR OWN IMPORTATION of Choice Goods from all these points, such as has never been exhibited in New-York, as well as a complete line of DOMESTIC GOODS, comprising every quality; and we have made prices which defy competition.

TO ENUMERATE:

We shall sell our
BEST ENGLISH CHINA DINNER PLATES, 99c. a dozen.
ENGLISH STONE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, handled, $1 63 per dozen pairs.
BEST ENGLISH STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $14 71.
BEST ENGLISH LIMOGE DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $18 71.
BEST ENGLISH STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, decorated, $23 41 to $99 16.
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, $1 99 a dozen.
FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 per dozen pairs.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, decorated, $49 66 to $699 66.
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BANDED WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $6 97.
FRENCH CHINA DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $9 97 to $66 61.
DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $4 33 to $69 66.
GOBLETS, from 77c. to $19 21 a dozen.
ENGRAVING INITIALS, 73c. per dozen.
CHINA DECORATED AND GLASS ENGRAVED
TO ORDER ON THE PREMISES.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

We have also greatly enlarged this department, and shall continue to sell at less prices than any manufacturer or jobber in the trade.

BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

We are also now opening an entire new line of artistic and composition bronzes, many of entire new designs.

Also full assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
Fancy articles of every description, in Russia Leather, Bronze, &c.

OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,

And other Fans in great variety.

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
MILLINERY SILKS AND VELVETS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
FELT, VELVET, CLOTH, AND STRAW
HATS NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Also WHITE GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, LINENS,
FELT AND KNIT SKIRTS, &c.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, MATERIALS FOR WAX FLOWERS, and everything appertaining to a complete stock, will be found in this Department.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS

AND WORSTED PATTERNS, and all goods required for working the same, Canvas, Perforated Card Board, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
The largest assortment in the City.

PICNIC DEPARTMENT,

Consisting of CANNED, BOTTLED, and BOXED FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, VEGETABLES, OLIVE OIL, CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS, FRENCH CHOCOLATES, ENGLISH BISCUITS, &c., all best quality goods.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

The whole second floor of this large establishment is devoted to HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, and it is undoubtedly the largest and best assorted stock in the City and lowest prices.

DOLLS, DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, &c.,
In every conceivable get-up, and imported from all parts of the world.

KID GLOVES.

A complete stock of
the R. H. M. and LA FORGE KID GLOVES in all the DESIRABLE FALL SHADES.
The LA FORGE KIDS for
Ladies in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Buttons.
Every pair warranted not to rip or tear.
Two-BUTTON, 98 cents.
Perfect in fit, and undoubtedly the best glove for the money in the market.

TOILET ARTICLES.

A very large assortment of Toilet Articles, including LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S EXTRACTS, POWDERS, POMADES, PUFF-BOXES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.

JEWELRY.

All the latest novelties in jet and other desirable styles of jewelry.

CONFECTIONERY.

At our Confectionery and Soda Counter will always be found pure Candies and the best of Soda Waters.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
of all the stocks now ready will be sent to any address by mail or can be had of the Superintendent upon application.

UNLIKE.

This establishment is unlike any other in the country. In no other can be found the large assortment of desirable goods in so many different branches of trade.

Experienced buyers and ready money enable us to place all our goods before the public at prices which defy competition.

P. S.—Goods shipped and delivered to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, free.

Particular attention paid to orders and shipping goods to all parts of the world.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M. every day.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DORREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING, &c. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL,)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.
The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A SMALL PARLOR, with bedroom, second floor, in a very desirable house, well furnished, occupied by a family of two; every comfort and convenience may be obtained at a very moderate price by persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. No. 110 West 29th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF SUNNY rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; the rooms are large, exquisitely finished in fresco; have every convenience of closets, gas, grates, and bath, and will be let furnished or unfurnished; private table, if desired. Also, one very attractive single room.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A VERY DESIRABLE second floor, handsomely furnished. Also rooms on the third floor for families or single gentlemen; first-class table board; house and surroundings unexceptionable. Apply at No. 129 East 23d st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has two elegant parlor suites to offer, with private table, one 70, the other 85 feet deep, from Oct. 1 for the Winter.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 94 West 33d st.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, will be let, with or without board, (private table if desired,) to a first-class party, willing to pay a fair price. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—TO rent, with board, one large room on second floor, with extra large closets; also, one on the fourth to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE OR two gentlemen, with or without board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with every convenience. Call at No. 140 West 45th st., near 6th av.

WITH BOARD—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on fourth floor; also, front basement for a physician's office; house and location strictly first class; reference required. No. 15 East 46th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, on second floor, front, southern exposure; hot and cold water; also, single rooms, in first-class house; to gentlemen only; permanent or transient. No. 13 East 28th st.

MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL, AN elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; all modern conveniences; house private; references exchanged. Address L. M. P., Box No. 12, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; strictly first class in every respect. No. 50 West 19th st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 159 9TH AV.—TO RENT, A LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife; no objection to a child; with board; also board for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 45 WEST 20TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, en suite; two square rooms above; location most desirable for gentlemen: few doors west of Broadway; family small; house first class.

ELEGANT FLOORS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also suites for families; furnished rooms, with board; all locations; list prices, &c., gratis; houses recorded free; open evenings. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
An elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 120.— Two large connecting rooms; also, one large front room with hall-room connecting, handsomely furnished and excellent board.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms for families or gentlemen; board and references unexceptionable.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room on second floor, bath, closets, &c., to rent to a gentleman without board; family private; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR and one on third floor with small hall-room connected; very pleasantly located; table, &c., first class. No. 67 West 19th st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor, with or without private table; also rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.— A superb suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board. Also, single rooms, at No. 119 East 23d st. References.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK. —Elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table; house first class in all its appointments. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 294.—ONE FLOOR; handsomely furnished, with board, for a family of adults; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FRONT AND THREE HALL rooms, in fine and central location, with first-class board; no children. Address H. C., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c.; also other rooms; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

A FEW LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL furnished, in a French family, with good French board. Apply, with reference, at No. 42 West 24th st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.
Desirable, handsomely-furnished front room; also, pleasant upper room, to let with board to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—THREE ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; liberal arrangements can be made to permanent parties; furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.; handsomely furnished rooms to let without board; every convenience; baths on each floor.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON—FURNISHED rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second and third floors, and a single room, to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table. Best of references given and required.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE THIRD story front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references required.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, an entire third floor of four large, handsomely-furnished rooms, at No. 12 West 9th st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with large closets, southern frontage, to let to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 West 10th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT No. 58 Irving place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

MRS. EATON,
NO. 12 FIFTH AV.
Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.
Clean and comfortably furnished rooms with first-class table for a few gentlemen; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor, with private table, or without board.

$12 PER WEEK.—NICE FRONT ROOM, THIRD floor, all conveniences, for two persons, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to families; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms with board for parties seeking a refined home.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—APARTMENTS FURNISHED, with board; private table if desired; single rooms for gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT TO GENTLEMEN, with or without breakfast. No. 3 East 20th st.

AT NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom; southern exposure; second floor; unfurnished room, with good board.

NO. 36 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER

GRAND SUCCESS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Octave Feuillet and George Fawcett Rowe's thrilling drama, in four acts, entitled
THE SPHINX.

The play is presented with new and magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles.....Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny.....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch.....Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie.....Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral.....Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer.....Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law.....Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny.....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece.....Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

The scenery modeled and painted by..Mr. R. MARSTON
The music composed and arranged by.....Mr. H. TISSINGTON
The machinery.....by.....Mr. W. SANDERS
The lights.....by.....Mr. W. MURRAY
The upholstery and hangings by.....KELTY & CO.
The costumes.....by.....LORD & TAYLOR
The properties.....by.....W. HENRY

⁂ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. H. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, FIRST MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.....Lessees and Managers.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
AIMEE.
Minelly, Gandon, KID.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
Debeer, Duplan, DUBOUCHET.
EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE, and at the MATINEE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, AT 1:30 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.
NOW TO BE SEEN THE
WINNING BOAT,
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874,
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
See other advertisements.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
Of the Greatest Living Representative of the Legitimate Drama,
E. L. DAVENPORT.

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 23 and 24. EVENING AT 8. Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.	AFTERNOON AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, and the drama of DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
A HIT.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND.....as.....Col. Mulberry Sellers
In Mark Twain's American drama,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
O'REARDON AND HIS TUMBLEBONICON.
LU LU DELMAY, Queen of Serio Comiques.
TONY PASTOR and HIS STAR TROUPE.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

THE MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT.
The Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Memorial-meeting in honor of the late MARK SMITH, at Booth's Theatre, Sept. 1, are requested to meet at the Lotos Club on FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 P. M., to take final action with regard to the approaching benefit in aid of the family.

Ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic and musical professions who are desirous of contributing their services at the above benefit, will kindly communicate with the committee, John T. Raymond, Max Strakosch, William R. Floyd, and Horace Wall, care of Simonds & Wall, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

A. OAKEY HALL, Chairman.
J. HENRY HAGER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
Most elegantly-furnished second and third floors to let, with private table; former four rooms and latter five rooms, en suite; bath and closets on each floor; also, parlor floor, with or without private table. House newly painted throughout.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
For parties desiring elegant suites or single rooms with first-class table and attendance. No. 18 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs. References.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av., a large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, on second floor, with private table; also smaller suite.

NO. 27 MORTON ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER and Hudson.—Furnished front room, second floor, with room connecting, together or separately; fire and gas; to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family private.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.— Large fourth floor front room to let, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall room on third floor. Highest references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second and third floors, with board, and with all the comforts of a private house; situation very desirable, at No. 139 West 14th st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR OR five rooms to let, with a private table, to a family or party of gentlemen. Also, parlor floor, two rooms, with bath and dressing-room.

TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second and one on third of a double house, No. 53 West 15th st., Miss Baxter. References: boarders who have been in the house twenty years.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
To let with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.,
A handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, a single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.
Two very desirable front rooms on second floor to rent with good board; references exchanged.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Pleasant rooms, with good board, in a family of adults; references. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 39TH ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the third floor to let with board, or will rent them without board.

NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor to let, with board. References required.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO RENT, WITH first-class board, at No. 61 West 46th st. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—A HALL BEDROOM TO let, with or without board.

NO. 234 4TH AV., CORNER 19TH ST.— Furnished for the Winter, large room; gentlemen only.

NO. 10 EAST 32D ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, with board, on the second floor, to gentleman and wife.

FRONT ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO 19 East 46th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS rooms to let, with board.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOORS, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP apartments, without board, for gentlemen.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with board, at No. 248 Lexington av., near 35th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFFERING very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent with board, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliantly successful engagement of
Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
and
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the successful drama of
DEARER THAN LIFE,
DEARER THAN LIFE,
DEARER THAN LIFE,
with
Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of MICHAEL GARNER.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mr. TOOLE IN THREE OF HIS GREAT SPECIALTIES.
Positively last time of the petite drama of
THE WEAVERS.
Simmons.....Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With the successful comedy drama of
OFF THE LINE.
Harry Coke, (his original character)....Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with the screaming farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, first time in this City of the beautiful domestic drama in three acts, written for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron, entitled
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
TO-NIGHT the theatre will be honored with the presence of the LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN and others of the City's distinguished Irish guests.
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES,
Charles Gayler's Great Irish Drama,
CONNIE SOOGAH;
for which has been painted entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the unrivaled impersonators of Irish character, who WILL APPEAR AFTER AN ABSENCE OF OVER FIVE YEARS FROM NEW-YORK, will assume the principal parts.
CORNEY McGRATH, with songs and dances, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, supported by Frederick B. Warde, Charles Rockwell, Charles Le Clercq, J. E. Irving, Mrs. Melinda Jones, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Mary Wells.
NELLY NOLAN, with a honeycomb between her chin and her nose.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
⁂ SEATS MAY BE SECURED six days in advance. Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

VOCAL NOTICE.

All old members of St. Thomas' choir, and Holy Trinity choir, Brooklyn, are invited to unite with the GRAND CHORUS now forming to furnish the music for the GREAT MISSIONARY MEETING, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Let there be a grand rally for the sake of the cause and old times. Chorus limited to 200 voices, so send addresses at once, by mail, to

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,
St. Thomas' Church,
Corner 5th av. and 53d st.

N. B.—Twenty good fresh voices wanted immediately to fill vacancies in St. Thomas' choir, especially sopranos and contraltos. Superlative educational advantages offered.
Apply as above.

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
having returned from a most successful concert tour in the West, will give a
SHORT SERIES OF GRAND CONCERTS
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
COMMENCING THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 23,
in which all the eminent soloists, including Arbuckle, Lefebre, Letsch, Bracht, De Carle, Kegel, &c., will participate, under the direction of
P. S. GILMORE.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets for sale at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway; Carl Heuser's music store, and at the door.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.
MONTPENSIER PICTURES,
BOSTON ATHENEUM
WILL OPEN
On TUESDAY, Sept. 22,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Kaulbach's Cartoon of the "ERA OF THE REFORMATION," &c., &c.
Prices of Admission—Single tickets, 50 cents; Packages of five, $2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 Broadway.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
More new stars and specialties this week.
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN OR CABUT DANCERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISPOSE of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Broadway and 39th st., by Major C. W. BARKER, auctioneer, one brown horse, business wagon, harness, &c., to pay charges for keeping. F. H. SELDEN, No. 156 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 27 East 40th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address R. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A second floor, unfurnished or furnished; location between 34th and 57th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., with board; price from $2,000 to $3,000 per year, for one to five years, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address for one week, R., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SECURE board in a private family for two small families, consisting each of gentleman and his wife, infant, and nurse; accommodation required, four best rooms and one sitting-room for six months from Nov. 1. Address Post Office Box No. 5,472.

WANTED—TWO WELL-FURNISHED, LARGE, CONNECTING rooms, (front and back,) with first-class board, between 23d and 50th sts., for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse; references required. Address, giving lowest terms, Box No. 5,606 New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND SINGLE gentleman want two unfurnished rooms with board near Broadway and 34th st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 100 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND wife, furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board; none but first-class parties need answer; terms moderate. PERMANENT, Box No. 1,240 New-York Post Office.

A QUIET GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICE room and board in a private family, within five blocks of Gilsey House, for $10 per week; breakfast as late as 9 o'clock; dinner at 6. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A YOUNG COUPLE FROM Oct. 1, in private family on line of Erie Railroad, between Rutherford Park and Paterson; terms must not exceed $50 per month. Address W., Post Office Box No. 4,352, New-York City.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one course. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Order carriages for 11. Seats may be secured ten days ahead.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager.
THE SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL.
A brilliant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER.....as.....Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.....as.....Charles Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.....as.....Joseph Surface
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.....as.....Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. F. HARDENBERG.....as.....Crabtree
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.....as.....Moses
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.....as.....Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. SOL RUSSELL.....as.....Trip
Mr. HART CONWAY.....as.....Careless
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.....as.....Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT.....as.....Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.....as.....Mrs. Candour
Miss ALICE GREY.....as.....Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE
A MINUET and GAVOTTE is danced
By the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ACADEMY. 14TH ST. Mlle. HEILBRON.
NOTICE.—Sale of seats for single nights opens to-day.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, on which occasion Verdi's beautiful opera, LA TRAVIATA, will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artiste from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris.
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.....as.....VIOLETTA
in which rôle she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season; and of the distinguished tenor from the Paris "Italiens,"
Signor BENFRATELLI.....as.....ALFREDO
supported by the admired baritone,
Signor DEL PUENTE.....as.....GERMONT
Signor LOTTI, Miss COONEY, Mme. SCHROEDER, Signor SCOLARA, Mr. G. F. HALL, Signor CAPRA.
Full chorus and grand orchestra.
Musical Director.....Signor E. MUZIO
Seats and boxes may be secured for the first or any subsequent performance at the box-office of the Academy daily from 9 to 4.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1.

COLOSSEUM
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
MATT. MORGAN.....Manager
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
J. A. EMIDY.....Musical Director
Mme. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.....Contralto
Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN.....Baritone
Miss LILLIE ANDREWS.....Mezzo Soprano
Miss ANNIE MACKENZIE.....Soprano
Mr. CHARLES PYKE.....Tenor
Mme. EMILIE GILBERT.....Pianist
Miss ANGIE SCHOTT in a second series of her great illusion of MASKS AND FACES, and who will also appear in her celebrated original act of BLIND READING.
Ye doleful tragedy of PUNCH and JUDY for ye little folks.
MOORE'S MELODIES, illustrated with painting and music. THE DEVIL'S GORGE, with its superb cataract of real water. DOLORES, THE GYPSY, in her cavern of mystery.
THE SIBYL'S CAVE.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
Starlight. Moonlight. Gaslight.
Thunder. Lightning. Rain.
Prof. Sedgwick's lecture entitled SALT LAKE CITY, and a host of other attractions open every afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.
Admission, $1. Children, half price. No extras.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 3 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

STEINWAY HALL. DE MURSKA.
Mr. D. DE VIVO has the honor to announce that
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
The famous Hungarian Nightingale, will give
TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS ONLY,
prior to her departure for Boston and Philadelphia,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8, and on
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, Sept. 26.
Mlle. DE MURSKA will be assisted by the following talent: Mme. CARENO SAURET, the distinguished pianist; Mr. THEO. HABELMAN, the favorite tenor; Signor FERRANTI, the popular buffo baritone; Mons. SAURET, the young, brilliant violinist, and Signor GAETANO BRAGA (his first appearance in America,) the celebrated violoncello virtuoso and composer; Signor MARZO, the most able accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA. AD. NEUENDORF, Director.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location. Now on sale at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

J. B. JOHNSON,
CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD,
at the
NATATORIUM,
66th st., East River,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 24,
at 3 o'clock.
Also,
A LADIES' SWIMMING MATCH,
in which ten young ladies will contend for three gold prizes.
And
AMATEUR SWIMMING RACE,
for which twenty entries have been made.
MUSIC BY NEYER'S BAND.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Third appearance of Mr. W. J. COGSWELL.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
IRISH LION.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.*
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.*
All *are warranted for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken *in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the United States.* A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FINE BASS VOICE desires a position as basso in some church choir, in New-York or Brooklyn; has sung for the past three years in a quartet choir of an Episcopal Church. Address, with terms, T. P. W., Post Office Box No. 5,649, New-York City.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PIANO FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR horse, harness, and top buggy; must be sound and good. Address H. C., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 22D INST., CERTIFICATE FOR ONE hundred shares of Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, No. 67,100, in the name of S. M. Mills & Co. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return to W. H. GLADWIN & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH J. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John H. Wilcox and Ralph J. Wright, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,891.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Heyman, Solomon Heyman, and Alexander Mack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1874.
THOMAS E. GREEN, Assignee,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York City.
s23-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DISTRICT of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES ZIMMERMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before S. S. Morris, Register, Newark, N. J.—District of New Jersey, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Zimmermann, of Union Township, in the County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the United States District Court of said district.
Dated Rutherford Park, N. J., Sept. 5, A. D. 1874.
HENRY G. BELL, Assignee.
To whom it may concern. s9-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of June, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD M. EVERITT, of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, [illegible]
a16-law3wW

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS—VARIOUS RUMORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

The Grand Jury were engaged a short time yesterday considering the affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction. Gen. Bowen, one of the Commissioners, was before them, and, it is said, he testified that he protested against the illegal purchases made by his colleagues, but was on all occasions outvoted. Mr. Laimbeer was seen in the vicinity of the Grand Jury room. He will probably be examined to-day, as a subpœna was issued yesterday for his attendance. The action of the Grand Jury in inviting the parties accused before them, elicited much comment yesterday, and gave rise to a rumor that a good deal of pressure was being brought to bear upon them to take no action against the Commissioners. The accused are rarely invited before a Grand Jury. If a prima facie case be made out against the accused party, the invariable rule is to find a presentment, and send the case before a petit jury for trial. Efforts, it is said, have been made to purchase the silence and influence of Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, who gave evidence against the Commissioners before the late Grand Jury. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Laimbeer has offered to remove "Nosey" Quinn and re-appoint Warden Johnson to his old position as Warden of the Tombs, provided Johnson would help the Commissioners out of their present troubles. It is not known what action, if any, Johnson will take in view of the proposition said to have been made to him. These rumors are given for what they may be worth. One thing is certain, however, that on Thursday last, when Mr. Laimbeer presented the joint answer of himself and Mr. Stern to the Board of Aldermen, he sent a special message from the City Hall to Warden Johnson, and had a private interview with him in Mr. Sherwood's office. At this interview, it is stated that Mr. Laimbeer blamed his associate, Stern, for bringing him into all this trouble, and that he begged Johnson to help him out of it. Should the Commissioners remove "Nosey" Quinn, Mayor Havemeyer's umbrella-carrier they will be pretty sure to get into hot water. A TIMES reporter was informed yesterday that if Laimbeer and Stern remove "Nosey," the "old man" will "get his Dutch up," and remove the Commissioners on the ground of malfeasance in office. It was also rumored that the Mayor intended to remove Mr. Howe, Commissioner of Accounts, who holds office only during the Mayor's pleasure. It is pretty well understood that the Mayor wishes to get rid of Mr. Howe on account of exposing the dealings of the Charity Commissioners with his (the Mayor's) relatives, but Mr. Howe's removal would be such a glaring act of injustice it is doubtful whether the Mayor will cancel his appointment. It appears that a man named Bowman has a monopoly of the hay and straw used by the Department of Charities. No other person can succeed in selling a pound of these articles to the Commissioners. It is explained by the fact, as the reporter is informed, that Bowman is a tenant of Moses Goodkind, the Purchasing Clerk, who, of course, has the ordering of the supplies. This is the same Moses Goodkind who was foreman of the jury who acquitted Ex-Mayor Hall. The *Herald*, a few weeks ago, threatened to expose the management of the Department of Charities, but it was soon silenced, though the public did not cease to wonder at its sudden change of front. Perhaps Moses Goodkind, Supply Clerk of the Department of Charities and Correction, foreman of Mayor Hall's jury, and relative of Myer Stern, could explain the silence of Mayor Hall's organ. It is rumored that Goodkind begged of Mayor Hall to prevent any exposure of the department in the *Herald*, and the Ex-Mayor could hardly refuse the request of a man who was the chief instrument in keeping him out of prison. So the rumors go.

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE GOOD SERVANTS.

APPEAL FROM THE MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' DIRECTORY—THE AID REQUIRED FROM HOUSEWIVES.

The managers of the Ladies' Directory, which has been in operation since May 1, 1873, make an appeal to all who have felt the need of reform in respect to domestic service, to aid them in their work. The basis on which the Directory was established is, that elevation is better than punishment to meet the case of the domestic servant, and that what they need is a powerful incentive to excellence, with the assurance that in striving to attain it they will be appreciated and sustained by a Christian community. Ladies, the promoters of the Directory say, are often too indifferent or too indolent to make necessary inquiries, consequently giving to the good and to the bad an equal chance. They therefore propose, as stated in their own language, to protect themselves thus: "The references of those seeking employment will be inquired into, and while a girl's name is upon the books, her life will be known to the Directory, every assistance and encouragement to do well will be given her, and as so many are, like the unjust steward, tempted to be dishonest through the apprehension of want, the fee paid by the girls, (twenty-five cents,) will be funded for the relief of those who, by ill health or accident, are temporarily unable to work and need assistance." The way in which the managers of the Directory ask employers to aid them in their appeal, and enable them to carry out the above object, is by procuring their servants from the Directory; by giving accurate information regarding servants when applied to by the Directory; by endeavoring to extend the knowledge of the Directory and its usefulness; by occasional visits to the employment office and workroom, and by an annual subscription of $5, which would entitle the subscriber to procure servants in any capacity. They do not guarantee perfection, but they send out only those who promise steady improvement and fidelity. It may be mentioned that the Directory extends its operations beyond servants merely, for those who are in want of governesses, housekeepers, saleswomen, dress-makers, laundresses, cleaners, &c., can be supplied with respectable and capable persons through its medium.

CONDITION OF THE BLEECKER-STREET CARS.

The astonishing resignation with which the average New-Yorker succumbs to the discomforts of the street railroad traveling—often the result of indifference on the part of the railroad companies—has always been a subject of remark. Strangers in the City have been known to express their opinion on the callousness of railroad corporations to the discomforts of travelers, in very forcible terms of condemnation, while residents, on entering those "human sardine-boxes," despairingly and quietly submit to the packing process, the dirt, and general unwholesomeness. A careful survey, yesterday, of the cars on the various lines passing through Park row, convinced him that on no line are the comforts of the public disregarded—particularly in a sanitary point of view—to the extent which prevails on the the Bleecker-street Line. With a few exceptions, the cars of this company are chiefly noticeable for their extreme old age, shattered, mud-bedaubed condition and general air of uncleanness, both external and internal. Many of the windows are broken and all are smeared with dry, clotted dirt. The dirty floorings of many of them are covered with no less filthy pieces of torn matting, which almost invariably trips up the entering passenger, and violently precipitates him or her, as the case may be, into the lap of a fellow-sufferer. The dashboards and platforms have become battered and broken out of all semblance to their original shape, while large air-holes, which admit aggravating breezes in cold weather, are visible everywhere. Indeed, such is the totally rotten and rickety appearance of the majority of the cars on the line that it is a source of suprise the cars do not fall to pieces oftener than is the case. Their filthy condition alone entitles them to an investigation by the Board of Health.

ARREST OF AN ITALIAN COUNT.

Detective Leahy, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Carlo Bandino Panciatichi, an Italian Count, at his residence, No. 117 West Eleventh street. The prisoner has no occupation, and lives on remittances from his family in Italy. For the last month he has been engaged answering advertisements of ladies in various City papers, sending insulting proposals to the advertisers, whom he requested to meet him at the French restaurant, No. 105 Fourth avenue. Leahy succeeded in capturing him by means of a decoy letter from a house in Third avenue. As there was nothing absolutely obscene in the letters, Justice Wandell discharged Panciatichi from custody on the latter's promise not to write any more epistles of the same stamp.

AN ITALIAN DESPERADO CONVICTED.

Francisco St. Sebastian, an Italian laborer, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland in General Sessions yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting a fellow-countryman named Joseph Felino. From the opening of Assistant District Attorney Nolan, it appeared that on the 30th of August Felino went to No. 78 Grand street to procure a loan of $30 from an Italian named Paolo, and in giving his bond a dispute arose as to the amount. In the quarrel which ensued, Sebastian seized Felino and stabbed him three times in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting wounds which confined the former to the hospital for four days. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years.

THE SUAVIAN FESTIVAL.

A large concourse of visitors were in attendance at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday, to participate in the concluding festivities of the Suavian Agricultural Festival, which was begun a week ago under the auspices of the Canstadt Volksfest Association, and afterward postponed on account of the rain on Wednesday. A new programme of amusements was prepared for the entertainment of the visitors, comprising prize-exercises by boys and girls, a comic dramatic entertainment, &c. In the evening the festival grounds were brilliantly illuminated by a display of calcium lights, which rendered the fine fruit column especially conspicuous. The festivities were brought to a conclusion at a late hour in the evening.

JOHN KELLY TO MAKE A "STATEMENT."

HE PROPOSES TO COMMENCE ACTIONS AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND MR. WATERBURY—NO INDICTMENT YET.

The rumor that an endeavor is being made to secure the indictment of John Kelly for the offenses charged against him by Mayor Havemeyer, seems to lack foundation. In fact, these offenses, as criminal charges, are barred by the statute, and it would be a novelty in practice for a presentment to be brought before a Grand Jury by the District Attorney for an outlawed crime. Though District Attorney Phelps was not in town yesterday, the chief clerk of his office, Mr. Clark, asserted that, to his knowledge, no attempt to indict Kelly had been made, and that nothing of the kind was thought of. The whole rumor, he said, was a canard. Mr. Kelly's attorneys had heard nothing of the attempt at indictment. The Mayor declined to say anything about Kelly whatever, or to give his authority for any newspaper statement, but, he discountenanced the idea that he had thought of instigating an indictment. Mr. Kelly himself returned to the City Monday evening, and yesterday was at his office busily engaged with his attorney preparing a statement in answer to Mayor Havemeyer's arraignment. Under Sheriff John T. Cuming is aiding him in the preparation of this document by means of the books of the Sheriff's office. Mr. Kelly stated that his answer would be ready for publication in four or five days. When asked if he intended to commence an action against the Mayor he replied "Yes; and against Waterbury too," and added that he would do this as soon as he had completed his "statement." He knew nothing of any indictment against himself, but thought it quite possible that Mayor Havemeyer and Mr. Waterbury might be indicted.

The friends of Mayor Havemeyer assert that he is preparing supplemental charges against Mr. Kelly, but the Mayor is reticent on the subject. It is said that the Mayor intends to have the records of the Police Courts examined, with a view to ascertain if the number of convictions for which Mr. Kelly charged is correct. It is further said that Mr. Kelly relies, in part, on these records to prove that he is innocent of the charges made against him by the Mayor.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A BRISK STOCK MARKET—THE PRODUCE AND COTTON EXCHANGE—THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY — THE GRAIN AND OTHER TRADES—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Affairs on the Stock Exchange yesterday continued active, and a large amount of business was transacted, prices in general ruling higher and exhibiting an upward tendency. The chief feature in the market was Harlem, which advanced about six points on the strength of a report of the probable declaration of a large dividend in consequence of increased earnings by the Fourth Avenue Railroad. Erie, Union Pacific, Western Union, and the other leading speculative stocks also exhibited great strength. A reported falling off in American securities in Europe caused some comment, but was generally attributed to the threatened European complications.

In commercial circles the intelligence of the failure of G. Ludmann & Co., No. 4 South William street, which transpired yesterday, created some excitement. The firm are sugar exporters, and have been in the habit of doing an extensive business. Their suspension occurred in consequence of their bills of exchange having been protested by some of their European correspondents. The head of the firm, Mr. Ludmann, in conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, stated that he was unable at present to form any accurate idea of the liabilities of the house. He thought it probable, however, that their suspension would be merely temporary. A statement would be submitted to the creditors with the least possible delay.

Two of the Philadelphia fire insurance companies, the National and the Penn, have withdrawn from business in this State, the reason assigned being impairment of capital, in consequence of depreciation of values resulting from the panic.

The regular annual meeting of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company was held yesterday to elect Directors for the ensuing year. The following ticket was elected: For Directors, Marshall Lefferts, William Orton, H. B. Cornell, George B. Prescott, James H. Banker, George H. Mumford, Norvin Green, Tracy R. Edson, Henry Pierson.

The following statement shows the expenses and receipts of the company for the past year:

Gold and stock instruments	$140,000
Private line instruments	68,000
Private line instruments in country	32,000
Commercial News Department, City	50,000
Commercial News Department in country	275,000
Sundry earnings	16,000
Gross earnings	$581,000
Operating expenses	419,000
Net earnings	$162,000

During the last four years, out of net earnings, the company has expended on lines and instruments the following amounts:

1871	$58,420	1873	$216,175
1872	292,160	1874	142,970
Total			$709,725

A recent communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Arthur in regard to the form of protest and appeal against assessment of duty on importation of manufactures of mixed material is generally regarded with dissatisfaction by importers, who claim that it confers powers of too absolute a nature upon the Collector. They assert that on this and other grounds the decision of the Secretary is not legally tenable. The following is the decision which was given in a case of protest and appeal against an assessment of duty of fifty per cent. ad valorem on goods of the character described:

> The form of protest and appeal in this as in many other cases on like goods is not deemed a compliance with the law admitting such appeals. It does not state by what name the goods are known, nor other facts requisite to constitute a setting forth, distinctly and specifically, of the grounds of appellant's objection to the rate of duty. Nor is any proof made or proposed to be made controverting the appraiser's return of the facts as to silk being chief value.
>
> Your decision is therefore affirmed, and you are instructed to carefully scrutinize the notice or protest required by law to be first made to you, and to refuse all such as do not state distinctly and specifically what the goods are, and what provisions of law are claimed to be applicable to the case, rejecting obsolete citations and merely formal papers presenting no points for the consideration of the department. You will also require the setting forth of material facts to be in writing, as the statute requires. The mere form may, however, be printed. I am, very respectfully,
>
> B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

The members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the grain train met yesterday, Mr. Franklin Edson presiding, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

> *Whereas*, The Erie Railway and New-York and Hudson River Railroad Companies have given notice that from and after the 21st inst. lighterage deliveries of grain in less than five car lots (from point of shipment) will cease; that all deliveries of lots less than five cars will be made from track and Thirty-third street, or Jersey City, and that lots will not be aggregated to make five cars.
>
> *Whereas*, By this action the three trunk lines, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, deprive New-York City of the valuable trade in car grain which the establishment of the through line of cars has created.
>
> *Whereas*, We consider the reimposition of lighterage charges upon car grain, as mentioned above, a step backward, which will reflect great loss upon the trade of New-York by reason of an unjust and unnecessary discrimination against this and in favor of other markets.
>
> *Whereas*, We believe that this action will prove detrimental to the interest of the railway companies, who, having encouraged and built the enormous trade, cannot now afford to diminish it; and whereas it appears to us that the interests of the merchants and railway companies are interested in retaining and fostering the trade. Therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee of six members of the grain trade be appointed to confer with the representatives of the three trunk lines of railway upon this subject, and report at a future meeting.

Some months ago the Butter and Cheese Exchange decided that for the better regulation of the trade, and the more definite fixing of prices, there should be established a daily "call," similar to that on the Stock Exchange. The new regulation went into effect yesterday, and sales amounting to nearly $6,000 were effected. The qualities and conditions necessary to constitute different grades are: Extras—Eastern of this grade compose selections from the finest grades of fresh-made sorts and the highest standard of table butter. The same classification of Western fine-flavored, fresh-made butter in uniform style of packages and in good condition. Firsts shall be choice butter, yellow, and of uniform natural color in the season, sweet on tops and sides, and properly seasoned; in good style of package, and in good condition. Seconds shall consist of a good, sound, solid grade of butter, uniform in color, in good style of packages, and in good condition. Thirds shall embrace all sorts between the quality too poor to be classed as seconds and the grade above grease butter.

At a general meeting at the Cotton Exchange yesterday appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of the late Mr. William E. Bunker.

THE BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR.

The Beethoven Maennerchor, a leading German vocal society, gave a Summer-night's festival at the Terrace Garden last night, which attracted a numerous attendance. The programme included an operatic representation under the direction of Carl Fraezer, the musical leader of the society, the different rôles in which were cleverly rendered by members of the Maennerchor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, John Robinson, charged with stealing thirty gross of pearl buttons from the warehouse of H. B. Claflin & Co., pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Thomas Hicks pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Henry Hanson alias Forster, proprietor of a disreputable den, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Mary Smith, on the 2d of September, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years.

THE TURF.

FALL MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION—ARTHUR AND VANITY FAIR THE WINNERS.

The first of the series of Fall trotting meetings of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was inaugurated yesterday. The weather was delightful, but as the programme for the opening day was not particularly attractive, the assemblage of spectators was not large. The programme promised two events, the first one being a purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten three minutes, which had closed with twenty-one entries; but when they were summoned for the contest, but ten of the number put in an appearance. These were: D. B. Goff's b. g. New Dorp, A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens, Charles S. Green's rn. m. Tidy, H. W. Howe's gr. g. Henry Miller, Jr., F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton, P. F. Fleming's b. m. Malice, P. W. Fleming's gr. m. Lucy, A. A. Snyder's s. s. Andrew, D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur, and John Murphy's br. g. Cheston. The betting on the result was quite animated, and the knowing ones gave Tidy and Arthur their preferences. Tidy and Arthur brought $50 each, and the entire field against them $90. The first heat Tidy became a hot favorite, but in the second heat Arthur came to the front and turned the tables. When the third heat was captured by Cheston affairs became rather mixed, and considerable hedging was indulged in. During the fourth and fifth heats, however, Arthur showed his superiority, and won both of them to the delight of his backers. Tidy won the second money and Cheston the third.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Tuesday, Sept. 21.—Purse No. 1, $500, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third. Mile heats, best three in five in harness.

D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	7	1	4	1	1
C. S. Green's rn. m. Tidy	1	3	2	4	4
John Murphy's br. g. Cheston	4	2	1	8	3
F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton	5	5	6	3	2
P. Fleming's b. m. Maria	9	7	5	5	5
A. A. Snyder's s. s. Andrew	3	6	3	2	dr.
A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens	2	4	8	7	dr.
H. W. Howe's gr. g. Henry Miller, Jr.	6	8	7	6	dr.
D. B. Goff's b. g. New Dorp	8	dis.			
P. W. Fleming's gr. m. Lucy	dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:20	2:43½
Second heat	40	1:20	2:39
Third heat	41	1:19½	2:40¼
Fourth heat	37¾	1:17¾	2:37¾
Fifth heat	39	1:17½	2:39¼

SECOND TROT.

The principal race of the day was the purse of $800 for the 2:31 horses, and nine of them were engaged, but the five that appeared were M. Feely's b. m. Lady Sayres, W. S. Thoms' s. g. Constitution, J. H. Dahlman's br. m. Lady Dahlman, Benj. Wilson's br. m. Carrie, and D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair. Of the lot Carrie was the favorite, but she disappointed her backers greatly, as she could not trot with her usual steadiness. After seven ineffectual attempts they were sent away for the first heat with Dahlman in the lead, and she was never headed throughout, winning by eight lengths in 2:34. She then became the favorite, and beat Carrie in the second heat by half a length in the same time as the first heat. After this Lady Dahlman became the favorite over the field at $80 to $25. In the third heat she led to the three-quarter pole, but then broke badly, and Vanity Fair came to the front. On the homestretch she broke badly and ran in ahead of Vanity Fair, but the latter was given the heat. Lady Sayres was distanced for running. After one false start they received the word for the fourth heat, with Constitution in the lead, which he kept to the quarter-pole, when he broke up and Vanity shot ahead and showed five lengths in front at the half-mile pole. Lady Dahlman pushed Vanity Fair on the homestretch, but left her feet and the latter beat her home by a length in 2:33¼. Vanity Fair and Lady Dahlman each had two heats, but the former was a great favorite over the field. In the fifth heat Carrie assumed the lead shortly after the start, and kept it to the three-quarter pole, when Dahlman and Vanity Fair closed rapidly on her. There was an exciting race between the three up the stretch, and the sulkeys of Dahlman and Vanity Fair collided, shivering a spoke in the latter's wheel. Dahlman came in first by half a length, but after some deliberation the judges gave the heat and race to Vanity Fair, and distanced Dahlman for foul driving. At this decision there was great dissatisfaction, as many were of the opinion that Mace, the driver of Vanity Fair was the culprit. Murphy, the driver of Dahlman, lost his temper and used abusive language to the judges, in consequence of which he was suspended for six months. Carrie was given the second money, and Constitution the third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:31; $450 to first horse, $250 to second, and $100 to third; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	2	5	1	1	1
Benjamin Wilson's b. m. Carrie	4	2	3	3	2
W. S. Thoms' s. g. Constitution	5	4	4	4	3
J. H. Dahlman's br. m. Lady Dahlman	1	1	2	2	dis.
M. Feely's b. m. Lady Sayres	3	3	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15½	2:34
Second heat	38½	1:16¾	2:34
Third heat	38½	1:15¾	2:30¾
Fourth heat	38¼	1:16	2:33¼
Fifth heat	40	1:19¼	2:36

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The sport to-day will be very interesting. The first race is for a purse of $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:38, which has seventeen entries, and a purse of $1,000, for 2:24 horses, with seven nominations, viz.: James Daugrey's br. g. Joker, G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker, W. L. Simmon's b. g. Kansas Chief, W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie, T. O'Connor's b. g. George, J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young, and W. E. Week's b. g. Frank Wood. This will no doubt be a great contest, and fast time may be anticipated.

STALLION TROT AT BOSTON — MAMBRINO GIFT THE WINNER.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The race for stallions that have never beaten 2:26, for a purse of $5,000, offered by the proprietor of Beacon Park, was trotted this afternoon in presence of a large crowd of people. There were originally eleven entries, which closed in June last, but two of the number, Strideaway and Gilbreth Knox, died some time ago. Of the others but four answered the call of the judges, viz.: Mambrino Gift, Phil Sheridan, Commonwealth, and Parkis Abdallah. It was expected that Smuggler would start, but on account of lameness he was drawn, which caused considerable disappointment. In the pools Gift was the favorite at the rate of $50 to $26 for Sheridan and $10 for the field.

In the first heat Sheridan had the pole, with Gift outside, and on getting the word the former led the way around to the head of the stretch, Gift and Commonwealth alternating for second place, and breaking two or three times. An exciting finish took place, the three getting into close company on the stretch, Gift winning by a head, and Sheridan being set back to the third place for interfering with Commonwealth. Time—2:26½.

Gift was the favorite at two to one over the field and trotted the second heat without a break, Sheridan keeping the second place until the upper turn was reached, where he was passed by Abdallah, who was a good second, Gift winning by a length in 2:25¼, Commonwealth being last.

The third heat decided the contest, Gift taking the lead from the start and keeping it throughout, Sheridan second, Abdallah third, and Commonwealth last. Time—2:25¾.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, Sept. 22.—Purse, $5,000, for stallions that have never beaten 2:26, $1,250 to second horse, $750 to third, $500 to fourth.

Foster & Nye's br. s. Mambrino Gift	1	1	1
R. Dalzell's br. s. Phil Sheridan	3	3	2
J. S. Parkis' b. s. Parkis Abdallah	4	2	3
J. R. Farnum's s. Commonwealth	2	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	37¼	1:14	2:26½
Second heat	36½	1:12¼	2:25¼
Third heat	37	1:13	2:25¾

VICTORY OF JOE DANIELS IN CALIFORNIA—THE PROPOSED GREAT TROT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Joe Daniels won the $1,000 running race at Sacramento yesterday against Nell Flaherty. Time—1:45¼, 1:47¼, 1:47¾. It is thought that the proposed great $5,000 trotting race between Occident and Sam Purdy will be declared off.

ARMED WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

John Peter, of Ninth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and George Lauterback, had some words on Monday night, which ended by Peter threatening to put an end to his opponent's existence in a sudden manner. With that object in view the wrathful Peter drew from his pocket a most villainous-looking weapon, and was about using it on Lauterback when Officer Gallagher, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested him. The weapon proved to be a slung-shot, with all the modern improvements. Justice Murray, of Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held Peter in $1,000 bail, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Health met yesterday, but did not transact any business of importance.

The Principal of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, yesterday accompanied his pupils on a botanical excursion.

The remains of an unknown man were found last evening floating at Pier No. 50 East River, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

A lawyer who appeared in a case in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, characterized one of the parties to the suit as a "professional witness," whatever that may mean.

Judge Woodruff will sit in the United States Circuit Court to-day, at 11 o'clock, for the transaction of business in the matter of appointing Supervisors of Elections.

Patrick Gallagher, aged thirty-five, of No. 446 East Ninth street, was accidently thrown from a stone truck at Avenue B and Twelfth street, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Fulton street Prayer-meeting will take place to-day. The services will commence at 12 o'clock. Rev. Drs. McVickar, Bottome, Everest, Kennard, Ludlam, Wilson, and Parker will conduct the services.

George H. Moore, a colored man, of No. 71 Thompson street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for grabbing a gold watch from Frederick Malchow, of No. 11 Carmine street. The prisoner was arrested after a long chase by Officer Soulee.

The Pilot Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Several complaints against pilots were received and laid over until the next meeting of the board. There were in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City on Friday last 560 steamers, 82 brigs, 215 barges, 50 ships, and 148 schooners. Total—551 vessels.

A large crowd left this City last night for St. John, N. B., to witness the international boat race between Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, and George Brown, of Halifax, N. S., who are to row five miles on the Kennebecassis River, St. John, N. B., on Friday, for $2,000 a side, in gold, and the championship of the world. Yesterday the second deposit of $1,000 was posted with Mr. F. Queen, in this City, by representatives of the contestants. Two thousand dollars is now in the stake-holder's hands, and the remaining $2,000 is to be posted on Friday. Both men are in training at St. John, N. B., and the contest is creating unusual excitement. In the betting in this City Brown is the favorite at $100 to $70. Both men have arrived at St. John, N. B. Brown will row the race in a shell built on Long Island.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $467,558 13.

The Fall regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place on Thursday.

On personal taxes there is a decrease this year of $17,725,810, as compared with 1873.

There were 222 death last week. The mortality report shows a great decrease in the death rate among infants.

Next Monday the public evening schools will open, and already over 400 pupils, male and female, have registered their names.

Yesterday Controller Schroeder paid to the Treasurer of the New-York Bridge Company the sum of $100,000. There still remains $150,000 to pay on the city's first subscription of $3,000,000.

A literary society has been organized in this city under the title of the "Chrystomathean Society." The following officers have been elected: C. F. Moody, President; A. F. Tighe, Vice President; D. B. Tamagno, Secretary, and E. C. Kimball, Treasurer.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the manner in which the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush has been conducted, held a session, at which evidence showing an utter absence of system and a good deal of fraud among the officials attached to the institution was elicited.

Abraham Downey alias Abraham Summitson was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of breaking into the apartments of Martin Needham, in No. 473 Hicks street. Officer Cunningham, of the Third Precinct, who lives in the same house, caught Downey in the act. The Police say the prisoner is a member of the famous "Battle row gang."

A motion was made in the United States Courts, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, for an order directing Charles Jones, the assignee in bankruptcy of the South Side Railroad, to pay over to the Trustees of the mortgage under which the road was recently sold, all moneys in his hands derived from the running of the road. The motion was opposed on behalf of the general creditors, and decision reserved.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton yesterday "filed an appearance" with the Clerk of the United States District Court, in the suit for libel of Dean vs. Moulton, as follows:

> I hereby admit service of the within writ, and agree to appear and answer to the within complaint on or before the first Wednesday of October, 1874, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York. FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held yesterday, the committee appointed to examine into the management of the county building at Flatbush, reported in part that the Charity Commissioners had evaded the law in appointing John A. Murtha clerk after he had been legislated out of the office of Assistant Store-keeper. The report, which was adopted, states that Murtha having been illegally appointed, has no claim on the county, and directs the subordinates not to recognize his authority in any manner.

LONG ISLAND.

Officer Ward, of Hunter's Point, killed three mad dogs yesterday belonging to a butcher on Fifth street. Several parties in the vicinity narrowly escaped being bitten by the animals.

There are two cases of malignant small-pox in Eighth street, Hunter's Point. One of the sufferers is a woman named Mrs. Parish, and the other a child eight years old residing in the same block.

Mr. Samuel Allen, of Fourth street, Hunter's Point, while visiting a friend on Fifth street last evening dropped dead as he entered the latter's house. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from apoplexy.

The grocery and liquor-saloon of George Ott, on the corner of Schenck avenue and Broadway, East New-York, was entered by burglars on Monday night. The thieves did not succeed in obtaining any booty. The same morning the First Baptist Church was broken open by burglars, and some books from the library stolen. The pastor's letter-box was smashed, the thieves thinking to obtain some money from it. About noon on the same day the liquor-store of Jacob Herman, corner of Baltic and Vermont avenues, was entered while Mrs. Herman was up-stairs, and the till robbed of its contents, about $8.

For some time past a number of desperate characters, including "Shorty" Lent, his brother Jack Lent, James Clark, alias "Brick," John Finley, and William Schreier, have become the terror of Jamaica. On Sunday morning, early, Lent, Clark, and several others of the gang, visited the drinking saloon of William Fox, smashed in the doors and windows, and committed other outrages. Yesterday they visited the oyster saloon of John Hines, and without provocation, and for no other reason than that he was a "Dutchman," broke all his castors, tables, and plates. They also threatened to shoot another "Dutchman" named Adam Schwalenberg, for refusing to give them liquor. Officers Smith and Wilkinson yesterday succeeded in arresting Joe Lent and Clark, being obliged to club the latter severely before he would give up. The examination of the prisoners will take place before Justice Bennett to-day. These desperadoes were also "wanted" on a charge of highway robbery, having severely beaten and robbed a colored man some two or three weeks ago, in the outskirts of the village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The valuation of the taxable property in Guttenberg has been placed at $1,600,000.

Ex-State Senator Williams, of Passaic County, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Paterson.

Luke Faulkner, a resident of New-Brunswick, fell dead recently while entering the door of his residence. Coroner Schuyler ascertained that death resulted from the excessive use of liquor and gave a permit for burial.

A boy who volunteered to hold the brake of one of the Jersey City and Hoboken box cars last night while the driver was occupied with something else, helped himself to $8 from the money-box and suddenly disappeared.

The Grand Jury of Passaic County found a true bill of indictment against George W. Stiles, late Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, for embezzling funds of the city under false pretences. It is understood that Stiles has left the city.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Schuyler Smith, the murdered policeman of Hackettstown, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death in consequence of a blow inflicted with a club, or some smooth weapon, by Andrew Olser. The prisoner denies the charge.

A runaway horse in Newark yesterday threw a boy off his back and then dashed into James J. Buens grocery-store, in Bank street, passing through into the kitchen, creating considerable consternation and causing some damage. He was finally taken out by a son of the proprietor.

At an early hour yesterday a burglar broke into John Sitting's residence, in South Orange avenue, Newark, and was proceeding to pack up some goods preparatory to removal when he was captured. At the station-house he gave his name as Edward Cook, and was committed for trial.

The property-owners in Paterson assessed for the grading and paving of Main street, between Slater and Van Winkle streets, are opposing the payment of it because they claim the cost is exorbitant and the work has not been done according to contract. The courts will probably be appealed to for relief.

The original incorporators of the Palisade Fire Insurance Company have made a statement announcing that the company was never organized by them, and warning Charles Satia, Lewis E. French, and other interested parties that the continued use of their names in such disreputable proceedings is not sanctioned by them, and will be punished legally.

Ex-Police Justice R. B. Seymour, of Jersey City, has given bail for his appearance to answer a charge of appropriating $295 80 pension money belonging to the children of a Mrs. James Dunn by a former husband who was killed in the war. The complaint was made by Mrs. Dunn. Judge Seymour denies the charge and positively declares his innocence.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Maria Wessig was placed on trial on a charge of larceny. The prisoner is the woman who was convicted of several sneak robberies in Jersey City a short time ago, and who was recognized by detective officers from New-York and other places as a professional sneak thief. She was let off at that time with a fine, on the representation of counsel that she was a kleptomaniac. Immediately after her release she went to Hoboken, and was caught in the act of committing another sneak robbery. She was convicted again yesterday, and Judge Hoffman suspended sentence on payment of costs, and discharged her.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

Fully fifteen thousand people visited the grounds of the New-Jersey State Fair at Waverly yesterday. Among the number was the Second Regiment, who were reviewed by Gov. Parker. Later in the day a dress parade took place. Among the distinguished guests present was Hon. George A. Halsey. A number of races took place during the day. One of these, for a purse of $150 for four-year-old horses, was contested by Odd Stocking and Emma B, and won in three straight heats by the former. In a second race, between J. H. Phillip's Mystic and E. B. Gaddis' b. m. Emma B, for a purse of $500 and first money, Mystic came in ahead. Several trials of speed also took place between private parties. The Fair will close to-day.

BUSINESS AT THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the will of Mr. Mahlon Mattison, a leather dealer, who left property to the value of about $60,000, was contested by his son. It appears that after the will was made and signed Mr. Mattison changed his mind as to the disposition of his estate, and drew a pencil mark through each page, making further alterations and interlineations, in pencil, throughout the whole will. The point to be decided, is whether the crossing out, in pencil, by the testator, is sufficient to invalidate the document.... The will of Mrs. Dora Freedman, who died leaving real and personal property worth some $5,000, was contested by her husband. Mrs. Freedman left various legacies to be distributed out of her personal estate, and it is claimed that she, being a married woman, was incapacitated from disposing of her personal property by will.

FISHERIES OF GLOUCESTER.

At the port of Gloucester, Mass., are thirty-eight fishing firms, fitting out nearly five hundred fishing vessels. One firm fits out twenty vessels. The other firms of the city fit out from eighteen to six vessels each. These firms all occupy spacious and convenient wharves, stretching entirely around the harbor from the Fort to "Rocky Neck." At several of these wharves fifteen hundred ton salt-ships, from Liverpool and Cadiz, drawing nineteen feet of water, can come in from sea, and lay afloat at low water. The year 1874 will witness the arrival and discharge of nearly fifty ships, barks, brigs, and schooners.

A DISMISSED POLICEMAN.

In the case of Matthew Lyon, who was some time since dismissed from the Police, on the charge of being off his beat, Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, has denied an application on the officer's behalf for a writ of certiorari to compel the Commissioners to make a return to the court of the proceedings had on the trial.

[Advertisement.]

DASH, BEAUTY, AND PERFECTION.—The Knox Fall style of gentlemen's hats possesses these characteristics, and has secured the approval and evoked the admiration of the refined and intelligent. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Thom, Hon. C. Gibbons and wife, Mr. Peabody, G. McLaughlin, M. T. Johnson, E. F. Fassitt, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradford, Miss Bradford, Mrs. J. C. Chase, Miss Chase, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chase, Miss M. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh, child, infant, and two maids, D. Rodgers Case, W. H. Burns, William C. Burns, E. D. Epstein, R. Eisenmann, Mr. Kingsford, H. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lailey, Charles Lailey, Miss M. E. Lailey, Miss H. E. Lailey, J. W. Russell, Capt. Sheppard, His Excellency Roest De Limbourg, Mme. Roest De Limbourg, maid, and man-servant, Mr. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Coup and child, Thomas Kenper, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, Miss Strange, Miss Strange, O. Wilson, Miss M. J. Wilmerding, F. B. Wilmerding, L. E. Wilmerding, R. M. Wilmerding, J. M. Slevin, Mr. and Mrs. Morey, Miss Morey, R. M. Sherman, W. H. Stewart, J. Pemberton, Mrs. Dwight, Miss Dwight, Mr. Dwight, Jr., J. Koch, Mr. Wardell, Mr. Homer, Mr. Carpi, Mr. and Mrs. Garnier, Mrs. Morton, Master Morton, J. C. Fagan, William Singleton, Henry P. Foster, Chevalier De Schaeffer, Dr. Von Roretz, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Halues, Hon. J. J. Clark Hare, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Miss Phelps, Capt. and Mrs. Swift and maid, Edward Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Miss Coates, Miss A. McK. Coates, Miss A. D. Coates, Master Stuart A. Coates, Master A. M. Coates, two maids, and man-servant, Dr. G. A. Peters, Miss Peters, Douglas Merritt, Henry Charnock, Arch. Wallace, Asline Ward, R. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss J. E. Brown and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hard, child, and nurse, C. H. Arnold, R. Arnold, John W. Wells, James H. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Gruner, Rev. Telfair Hodgson, T. Baumann, R. J. Wigram, John L. Riker, J. J. Riker, James Hegan, W. J. Parks, G. W. Norton, Dr. W. M. Taylor, David Chadwick, M. P., William B. Chadwick, John C. McArthur, Robert Nairn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lafitte, Miss Lafitte, Col. A. P. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Randel, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hart, child, and maid, A. Merritt, A. Martines, Nicholas Baylin, Mrs. S. D. Warren, Master Fiske Warren, Master H. Warren and maid, George Barron, Henry Milward, Master Fraser, William Kirkwood, Robert Milne, Charles T. Smith, Dr. J. H. Day, Robert Grist, Master Edwin Grist, James Adams, A. W. Dunn, J. J. Cottrill, Mrs. Robb, G. R. Mitchell, J. Lowthian Bell and friend, W. D. Bentley, Col. W. F. Sterry, C. Ulmar, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jones and two children, T. A. Spry, Thomas Blythe, Miss Mary Ann Blythe, John E. Waterston, Miss Taylor, W. C. André.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—Baron Von Katzeler, Mrs. Louise Gillmann and child, R. H. Kahrs and wife, Miss Jenny Clifton and sister, F. Schulenburg and wife, Eduard Schulenburg, F. Leib and family, Miss Ilma De Murska, Miss Marie Wagener, Nicholas Lührs, Franz Arnold, Miss Bossart, A. Todd, Mr. Pilsbury and family, T. H. New, A. Frankfield and family, John Berger, Mrs. Anna Leopold, Miss Louise Ruppel, Michael Schied, Joseph Stoss, Miss Eugenie Pichon, Miss Louise Haker, Mrs. Mathilde Speiser, Miss Mathilde Speiser, Miss Marie Becker, Miss Johanne Schempp, Mrs. Marg. Luhrs, John Wilhm. Ritzer, Miss Minna Schmidt, Franz Dengler, Mrs. Auge. Shraler and children, Martin Mann, Ludwig Berger, Mrs. Helene Ropke, L. Konze, Francis Harbordt, Henry Luhrs, Dr. H. Hahn, Sisters K. Damman, M. Mulhoff, A. Sievert, A. Strothmann, Joseph Braun, Mr. Barboza.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Richards and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. B. Thomas, Miss Millie Thomas, Miss Gertrude Thomas, B. Thomas, Jr., Wendell Thomas, Mrs. Walter Cattell, Miss Gwendoline Cattell, William Cattell, Mrs. G. E. Ward, Miss E. Ward, T. J. Wightman, Mrs. Noble, Eugene Noble, Ernest Noble, William Cooke, George Williams, Julian Bester, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, Mrs. Susan Evans, Ernest Evans, Miss Susan Evans, James Evans, Mrs. Halleway, David Jones, Joseph Correa, Frank Correa, Mrs. Graham, William Robinson, Wyatt Shaw.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:48 | Sun sets.....5:56 | Moon sets..2:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:19 | Gov. Island..6:08 | Hell Gate...7:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Wyoming, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Columbia, Tribon, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship N. B. Palmer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Jonathan Chase, Clifford, Galveston, Carver & Barnes; Capell, (Norw.,) Winschmidt, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Antonio Risso, (Ital.,) Marfino, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Galveston, Sawyer, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Eaba, (Ital.,) Boita, Limerick, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Millie Trim, Drinkwater, Port Spain, Tr., H. Trowbridge's Sons; A. H. Lennox, Gray, Miragoane, B. Murray, Jr.; F. E. Hallock, Moule, Jacksonville, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Crippo, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Sept. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Sept. 15, lat. 50 34, lon. 25 06, passed 2 steamers heading W., supposed cable ships Faraday and Consort; 16th, lat. 49 45, lon. 30 02, bark Faside, (Br.) standing N.; 18th, lat. 45 48, lon. 43 53, a German bark showing code signals Q B P G, bound W.; 20th, lat. 42 03, lon. 59 17, a Norwegian bark showing code signals H R P L, do.; same date, lat. 41 55, lon. 60 13, a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. The A. brings 180 cabin passengers.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen, Sept. 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. First part of the passage had strong S. W. winds and high sea. Latter part, moderate weather and variable winds. From lon. 56 W. had dense fogs; no date, lat. 47 17, lon. 47 15, passed a large iceberg. Sept. 21, lat. 41 30, lon. 66 14, passed a French steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, London Sept. 11, with mdse. to E. J. Cortis. Had heavy westerly gales down the English Channel to lon. 20 W., middle part light northerly winds and fine weather, from the Banks fresh easterly winds and cloudy weather. Sept. 15, lat. 49 24, lon. 26 54, passed steam-ship Samaria, from Boston, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Cardiff Sept. 10, with mdse. and thirty-eight passengers to Archibald Baxter. Sept. 15, lat. 50 15, lon. 33 50, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 16th, 48 47, lon. 39 24, passed ship Maria Thompson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; 20th, lat. 41 50, lon. 64 56, passed a German bark bound E., showing signal letters P R V Q.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina, Sept. 19, via Port Royal 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke; has had strong northerly winds from Hatteras; 19th, 18 miles N. from Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana; 20th, 50 miles N. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Knickerbocker, hence for New-Orleans.

Bark Onni, (Russ.,) Dahlberg, Dunkirk 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Chiara, (Ital.,) Cannavaro, Limerick 44 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Express, (Ger.,) Fretwurst, Trieste 90 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 7; Aug. 28, lat. 36 05, lon. 36, spoke bark Carl, (Ger.,) from the west coast of Africa, for Hamburg.

Schr. William Jones, Robinson, Fernandina 12 ds., with lumber to Kenne, Ross & Co—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Bright Star, Morse, of and 7 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. General Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Pawtucket.

Schr. Caroline Kienzle, Austin, Kennebec River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria S., Moulton, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. New Regius, De Wart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jesse Hart 2d, Hart, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Hartford, for South Amboy.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Pease, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Stow, Bacon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Bristol, for Georgetown.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to Wallace & Chappel.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; Wyoming, for Liverpool; Holland, for London; Crescent City, for Havana; Etna, for Kingston, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship Seminole, for San Francisco; bark Wild Hunter, for New-Orleans.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 21, off Shinnecock, brig Kossack, from Cienfuegos, for Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, from Boston; F. W. Brune, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; J. S. Pantoppidan, from Rio. Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Raleigh, for Wilmington; Vineland, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Mercurius, for Havre; Svalen, for Londonderry; brig Susan, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Sam Gilman, for Boston; Cassia Jameson, for New-Haven.

Sld. ship Marietta W., for Bremen; bark Harvester, Londonderry, and brig Tardenskjold, for Rotterdam.

Schr. Pereaux, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Borden, Demerara 31 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Had strong E. and N. winds the entire passage, lost and split sails and sustained other slight damage.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamers Hecla, McKay, from Liverpool; Perkiomen, Pierce, from Philadelphia; bark Hoffnung, (Ger.,) Wallis, from Newcastle, Eng.

Below, schr. H. M. Buell, bound in.

Cld. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, for Yarmouth, and William Lawrence, Howes, for Baltimore; ship Reynard, Classon, for Mobile; schrs. Alpha, Salisbury, for Hayti; Annie Amsden, Matheson, for Wentworth, N. S.; Hector, Higgins, for Norfolk; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, for New-York; H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, for do.

Sld. steamers Marathon and William Lawrence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamers Border Chieftain, from Port Said; Manhattan, from New-York; barks Bessie Parker, from Rotterdam, and Dolphin, from Cape De Verde; schr. Sallie Coursey, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—Arr. bark Prudentias, from Dunkirk, seeking Philadelphia. The steam-ship Tonawanda, from Havana, arr. at Quarantine yesterday.

Sld. Delphine and Prince Oscar, for Baltimore.

Below, bound out, ship David Seward and brigs Alice and Frances Jane.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 22.—Arr. bark Brazos, and schrs. Lulu Amermann and Hannah F. Baker, from New-York, and schr. Rescue, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamer City of Austin, for New-York, and schr. Ruth Robinson, for Providence.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamer Albemarle, from New-York, and a bark, unknown.

The schr. Lizzie Hickman, dismasted, has passed up for Philadelphia in tow.

The barks Penang and Rama remain.

Arr. this A. M.—Bark Charles and John, from Belfast, in ballast seeking freight. Many schooners that have ventured out for several days past are coming back to-day to wait fair wind.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 22.—Passed up, steamer Rattlesnake, from Providence; schr. M. H. Read, from New-Bedford; Norwegian steamer Geyser, from Ivigtut; Italian bark Daniel Doratser, from Palermo.

Passed down, schrs. Geo. H. Squire and Oride, for Boston; South-east, for Baltimore; N. W. Megee, for Wilmington, N. C.; Sallie E. Ludlam, for Boston.

Steamer Harrisburg, for Boston, passed down at 3:15 P. M. Schrs. E. M. Buehler, from Boston; Annie E. Babcock, from do.; J. C. Cottingham, from do., and M. M. Merriman, from do., passed up this afternoon. The yacht Sunshine, of the New-York Yact Club, from Cape May, passed up in tow of the steam-tug Bruce.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The United States tug Rose arr. at Pass A l'Outre to-day, from Pensacola, with ordnance stores.

Sld. from the passes, bark Duchess of Lancaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Cld. schr. Maggie J. Lawrence, for Charleston, S. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Cld. steam-ship Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark Nictaux, for Dunkirk; schrs. R. E. Pecker, for Portsmouth; Thomas Clyde, for Boston; Sydney Price, for do.; George H. Squire, for do.; Lizzie Maul, for do.; G. P. Pomeroy, for do.; John Slusman, for do.; R. S. Graham, for East Boston; S. E. Ludlam, for do.; S. Godfrey, for Lynn; Reading R. R. No. 46, for New-London; James A. Parsons, for Providence; A. M. Lee, for Fall River; Mary Ellen, for Richmond; John McGinnis, for do.; Pandora, for Greensboro, Md.

Arr. schrs. Thomas Clyde, from Salem, and J. M. Fitzpatrick, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamers San Jacinto, Huntsville, and Wyoming, from New-York; steam tug Tecumseh, from New-Orleans; ship L. B. Gilchrist, from New-York; schr. Emma C. Rummel, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Cleopatra, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 21.—Arr. whaling schr. E. H. Hatfield, of Provincetown, Hatteras Ground, 9 months out for orders; one of the crew, James McDonald, of St. Vincent, W. I., aged twenty-one, died suddenly Aug. 10, of fever. The E. H. Hatfield reports on the 15th inst., on Hatteras Ground, spoke schr. Agate, of Provincetown (Atkins,) with 120 sperm and 150 black; on the 19th inst., off Shinnecock, spoke bark Canton, of New-Bedford, "Lapham," 4 years out, with 1,000 bbls. sperm, bound in.

Also arr., schrs. Ocean Ranger and Hannibal, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Prussian General, (Br.,) Annie W., (Br.,) Gold Hunter, (Br.,) and Sea Lion, (Br.,) from Providence, for St. John, N. B.; H. B. Small and John Snow, from do., for Shulee; Addie Menchie and Commodore Kearney, from Greenwich, R. I., for Calais; Julia and Martha, from Providence, for do.; Ringleader and Jane, from do., for Bangor; William H. Archer, from Taunton, for Ellsworth; Only Son, from Hoboken, for Boston; R. C. Thomas, from Philadelphia, for do.; Mott Haven, from New-York, for Calais; R. M. Brookings, from Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; Bramhall, from New-York, for Clark's Island; Gov. Cony, from Fall River for Augusta; Abner Taylor, from do., for Bangor; Pierce, from New-London, for do.; T. Benedict, from South Amboy, for Portland; Enterprise, from Providence, for Millbridge; Champion, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Newport; Falco, (Br.,) from do., for orders; A. Peters, Rowe, for Calais, for orders.

Passed by, schr. Benj. Reed, from Philadelphia, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. R. C. Thomas, R. K. Vaughan, Nellie S. Jerrell, Isaac L. Clark, Chas. H. Lawrence, J. G. Babcock, Moses Williamson, Thomas G. Smith, E. G. Babcock, Maud and Bessie, (Br.,) Almira M. Cloutman, and C. W. May.

Wind—From N. N. W., fresh, cloudy, to N. N. E.; moderate, clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Sld. for the United States, Rosa Bonheur, Rowantree, Minerva, and R. B. Chapman.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Freden, Brage, and Albert Juhl.

22d, J. G. Hall, Tare, Constantine, and Trafalgar.

Also arr. out, Olustee, Adele, L. C. Madeira, Smyrniote, and Chief.

The steam-ship France, Capt. Alltree, from New-York Sept. 10, for this port, was off Fastnet at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The Inman Line Steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York Sept. 12, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor at 9 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The National Line steamer France, Capt. Alltree, from New-York Sept. 10, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—The steamer Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Sept. 12, for Bremen, touched here to-day and proceeded.

MOVILLE, Sept. 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Ritchie, from Quebec Sept. 11, for Liverpool, reached here to-day.

FURNITURE. BARGAINS.

Over $100,000 worth of furniture of every description selling off at cost or less, to close a retail business of over thirty years' standing.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

THE SIMONDS MANUNACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—J. J. Thomas, of the *Cultivator*, says: "We are able to report the result of seven years' trial with the Gothic Furnace, and those who are about to erect heating apparatus for next Winter's use will find this Furnace to possess the following excellent qualities: Cheapness, simplicity, durability, and efficiency. We have run it [illegible]
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
Catalogues sent by request. 226 West 23d st., N. Y.

THE
GORHAM
ELECTRO PLATE

is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equally with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

THE
GORHAM
SOLID SILVER.

The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the
Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN,
1874.

A. T. Stewart & Co
Respectfully announce that their
Second Opening
OF
French
PATTERN BONNETS
AND
Novelties in
MILLINERY GOODS
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-DAY,
Wednesday, Sept. 23,
AT THEIR
Wholesale Millinery Rooms,
Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator.
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square.

TIFFANY & CO. invite an examination of the most extensive assortment of elegant Note and Letter Papers and Envelopes.

The facilities afforded by their houses in London and Paris enable them to present the novelties of those cities as soon as introduced there.

The importation of papers in bulk DIRECT FROM THE MILLS of England, Scotland, and France give them the advantages of the FIRST SELECTION and best price.

The recent purchase of improved machinery makes it possible for them to offer papers and envelopes of shapes not seen elsewhere, and to prepare individual styles for those who desire them.

Capable artists are prepared to execute heraldic devices, curious and original designs for Monograms, Ciphers, and other embossed headings, and skillful artisans to finish them in correct and beautiful colors.

Paper and Cards for Wedding Invitations are specially prepared from one pulp, securing a uniform texture and appearance in the various thicknesses requisite.

Mourning Paper and Envelopes of new patterns in stock, or prepared with borders of any width, to order.

Illuminated Menus, of unique design, on exhibition, and special devices, expressing individual ideas, furnished on application.

GOLD-BORDERED
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.
CRETONNES AND SATINES,
ELEGANT GOODS.
PRICES REDUCED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Bramhall, Deane & Co.,
Manufacturers of
COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS.
No. 295 Water st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 West. Union..... 78⅞
300 do.........c. 78⅞
1800 do.......... 78¾
300 do.........c. 78¾
200 do.......s3. 78⅝
1800 do.......... 78¾
900 do.......s3. 78¾
800 Pacific Mail..... 48
100 do.......s3. 47⅞
200 do......s30. 47½
200 do.......... 47⅞
200 do.......s3. 47¾
600 do.......... 47¾
100 Rock Island.....102⅛
400 do.........102
5 do........c.101⅝
400 do.........102
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39½
100 do.......... 39¼
100 Lake Shore....... 76¾
30 do......b3. 76⅞
1000 do.......... 76¾
500 do......b3. 76¾
500 do.......s3. 76¾
1000 do.......s3. 76⅝
800 do.......... 76¾
100 do......b3. 76¾
300 do.......s3. 76⅝
2200 do.......... 76¾
500 do.......... 76⅞
1100 do.......... 77
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 27¾
50 do.......... 27½
1300 Erie........... 37
100 do.......... 37⅛
700 do.......... 37
1000 do.......... 36⅞
2300 do.......... 36¾
100 do.......... 36⅝
200 do.........c. 36¾
300 do.......s3. 36¾
400 do.......... 36⅞
200 do......b3. 37
1000 do.......s3. 37
800 do.......... 37⅛
400 do.......... 37
200 do.......... 37⅛
500 Toledo & Wab.... 32⅛
200 do.......... 32¼
500 do.......... 32⅛
200 do.......s3. 32
400 do.......... 32
100 do......b3. 32⅛

200 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅛
400 do.........101⅛
300 do......b3.101¼
45 do.........101
100 do.........101⅜
100 do......b3.101½
50 do.........101⅝
1000 Union Pacific.... 36⅞
1000 do.......... 36⅞
1500 do.......... 36¾
300 do.......s3. 36⅝
500 do.......s3. 36¾
300 do......b3. 36⅞
600 do.......... 36¾
100 do.......s3. 36⅝
200 do.........c. 36¾
300 do.......... 36¾
700 do.......... 36⅞
500 do......b3. 37
100 North-west. Pref. 54¾
100 do.......... 54½
100 North-western.... 37¼
400 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 37⅝
1500 do.......... 37½
200 do......b3. 37½
300 do.......s3. 37⅜
800 do.......... 37⅜
500 do.......... 37½
300 do.......... 37⅝
300 do.......... 37¾
100 do......b3. 37⅞
400 St. Paul......... 33½
500 do.......s3. 33½
100 do.......... 33⅜
300 do.......... 33½
300 Ohio & Miss...... 24¾
250 do.......s3. 24¾
300 do.......... 24⅝
850 do.......... 24⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...... 11⅞
900 do.......... 12
20 do.......... 11¾
100 do.......... 11⅞
600 do.......... 12⅛
50 do.......... 12¼
200 do.......... 11⅞
200 do.......... 12
200 do.......... 12⅛
200 do.......... 12¼
100 do.......... 12⅜
100 do......b3. 12½
100 do.......... 12⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......b. c. 114¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..12.115
75,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b. c. s3. 115¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 68.........c. 116½
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.........12.116¼
86,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.........12.110½
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.........12.111½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s, '75....... 99¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n., b. c. 70
9,000 Alb. & Susq. 1st. 103½
4,000 N. J. Cen. Conv. 102
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Cn. Coup. G. bds.. 77½
1,000 D., L. & W. Cnv. 105
3,000 Mor. & E. 1st.. 108
500 do.......... 107½
1,000 Mor. & E. 2d.. 108
13,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 98½
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 106¾
4,083 Va. 6s, Df...... 8½
10,000 Mich. S. S. F.. 103½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 95⅛
500 do.......... 95½
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 76½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 91¾
15,000 do.......... 92
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 87½
7,000 do.......... 87⅞
50,000 do.......... 88
2,000 do.......... 88¼
21,000 do.......... 88½
3,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 88½
12,000 do......b3. 88⅝
2,000 do......b. c. 88½
4,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 75½
5,000 do.......... 75⅜
2,000 do.......... 75¼
1,000 O. & M. Cn. S. F. 90¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 72¼
2,000 do.......... 72
1,000 T. & W. Con. Cv. 57
14,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, Coup......b. c. 108
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div...... 73½
20 Union Bank....... 140
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 33⅝
100 do.......... 33¾
300 Quick. Pf.....b. c. 40
100 do.......... 39½
100 American Ex..... 62
73 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 78½
20 United States Ex.. 64½
50 do.......... 64¾
400 West. U. T....b. c. 78¾
1100 do......b3. 78⅞
1500 do.......... 78⅞
200 do......b3. 79
100 do.......s3. 78⅞
200 do.......... 78¾
900 do.......... 78⅝
700 do.......... 78¾
200 do.......s3. 78⅝
200 do......b3. 78¾
500 do.........c. 78⅝
100 do.......s3. 78¾
1000 do.......... 78⅞
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.......b3. 47¾
200 do.......... 47¾
100 do.......... 47⅞
100 do......b3. 48
300 do.......... 48
900 do.......... 47⅞
100 do......b3. 47⅞
100 Harlem......b. c. 125¾
300 do.......... 126½
300 do.......... 126¾
800 do.......... 127
100 do.......... 127½
100 Mich. C...b. c. b30. 74½
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. b3. 101¾
1300 do.......... 101¾
200 do.......... 101½
200 do.......... 101⅜
50 do.......... 101⅝
100 do.......... 101½
400 do.......s3. 101½
100 do......b3. 101⅝
300 do.......... 101⅝
800 do.......... 101¾
800 Erie.........b. c. 37¼
200 do.......... 37⅜
300 do......b3. 37¼
200 do.......... 37⅛
200 do.......... 37⅛
200 do.......s3. 37
700 do.......... 37
300 do.......... 36⅞
300 do.......... 36⅝
200 do......b3. 36⅝
300 do.......s3. 36½
200 do.......... 36⅝
300 do.......... 36¾

1500 U. Pac..b. c..b3. 37
1500 do.......... 37
900 do.......s3. 36⅞
1000 do.......s3. 36¾
800 do.......... 36¾
2800 do.......... 36⅝
1500 do.......s3. 36½
300 do......b3. 36⅝
300 do.......s3. 36¾
1500 do.......s3. 36⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf...b. c. 54¾
20 do.......... 54¼
300 do.......... 55
2800 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 77
1000 do.........c. 77
2700 do.......s3. 77
1600 do.......... 76⅞
900 do.......s3. 76¾
1300 do.......... 76⅞
1500 do.......... 76¾
200 do......b3. 76⅞
200 do.......... 77
700 do......b3. 77⅛
1000 do.......... 77⅛
1500 do......b3. 77¼
2500 do.......... 77¼
1500 do.......... 77⅜
5 Panama..b. c...c. 113
500 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 37⅞
900 do......b3. 38
600 do.......... 37⅞
600 do.......... 37¾
1000 do.......... 37⅝
800 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......s3. 37⅝
1100 do.......... 37⅞
5 New-Jersey Cen.. 106
100 Del., L. & West.... 109½
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 102⅛
100 do.......... 102¼
100 do.......s4. 102⅜
100 do.......s3. 102¼
100 do.........c. 102¼
100 do.......s3. 102⅛
500 do.......... 102⅜
200 do.......... 102⅛
100 do......b3. 102¼
20 do.......... 102
200 C., M. & S. P. b. c. b3. 33⅝
300 do.......... 33¾
100 do.......... 33⅞
200 do.........c. 33⅝
100 do......b3. 33⅝
100 do.......... 33⅝
100 do.......... 33¾
100 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 52
600 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 32¼
900 do.......... 32⅜
100 do.......s3. 32¼
800 do.......... 32⅜
200 do.......... 32¼
300 do.......... 32⅛
1900 do.......... 32
200 do.......s3. 32
200 do.......... 32
100 New-Jersey So.... 3
100 At. & P. Pf...b. c. 12¼
10 Han. & St. Jo..... 28¼
100 do.........b. c. 27⅞
200 do.......... 27¾
500 do.......... 27⅝
300 do.......s3. 27½
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.. b. c. 32½
57 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 92½
400 O. & Miss...b. c. b3. 25
200 do.......... 25⅛
600 do.......... 25¼
250 do.......... 25
300 do.......... 25⅛
300 do.......... 25¼
400 do.......... 25
200 do......b3. 25¼
900 do.......... 25⅜
500 do.......... 25½
700 do.......... 25⅝
200 do.......... 25½
300 do......b3. 25⅝
200 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 12¾
500 do.......... 13
300 do.......... 12⅞
400 do.......... 12⅞
500 do.......... 12⅝
200 do.......... 12½
10 do.......... 13
200 do......b3. 12⅝
200 do.......... 12⅝
200 do.......... 12¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union........ 78¾
100 do......b3. 78⅞
13 United States Ex. 65
200 Pacific Mail....s3. 47⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 101⅞
300 do.......... 101¾
11 Erie Railway Pf.. 55
700 Erie Railway...... 36⅝
300 do.......... 36¾
400 do.......... 36⅞
1500 Harlem........... 128
100 do.......... 131
26 Mich. Central...... 74
1400 Lake Shore..s3. 77¼
1000 do.......... 77⅜
2600 do.......... 77¼
700 do......b3. 77⅜
2000 do.......... 77⅜
500 do.......s3. 77⅜
4000 do.......... 77½
400 St. Paul.......... 33⅞
500 do.......s3. 33¾
200 Union Pac.....s3. 36¾
400 do.......s3. 36⅝
300 do.......... 36¾
800 do.......... 36⅝
1000 North-western.. 37⅞
2400 do......b3. 38
300 do.......... 38⅛
300 do......b3. 38⅛
500 do.......... 38
100 Rock Island..b3. 102⅜
400 do.......... 102⅜
100 do.........c. 102⅜
100 do.......s3. 102⅜

200 Panama Railroad. 114¼
200 Toledo & Wab...... 32⅛
100 do.......s3. 32
200 do.......... 32⅛
200 do.......... 32¼
100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 25⅝
600 do.......... 25¾
400 do.......... 25⅞
500 do.......... 26
1100 do......b3. 26
300 do.......... 25⅞
100 do.......s3. 25⅞
300 do.......... 26
300 do.......... 26⅛
100 do.......... 26⅜
400 do.......... 26¼
200 Ohio & Miss...... 26⅛
600 do.......... 26
500 do.......... 26⅛
100 do.......s5. 26⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo. s3. 27½
100 do.......... 27½
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 32⅞
100 do.......... 33
200 Col., Chi. & I. C... 12½
100 do.......... 12⅝
100 do.......... 12¾
500 do.......... 12⅞
400 At. & Pac. Pf..... 12⅞
300 do.......... 13
200 do.......... 13½
100 do.......... 14
200 do.......... 13⅞
200 do.......... 13½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$70,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b. c. 116⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N.......... 115½
50,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 110⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 112
$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......... 116⅞
500 do......small. 116¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......small. 116¼
2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.. 117¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Mo. S. 6s, '76. 98⅜
1,000 Mo. S. 6s, '77. 97
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 95½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C........b3. 108
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s. C. 107½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 88½
6,000 do.......... 88¾
31,000 do.......... 88½
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 76
4,000 do.......... 76⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 72½
1,000 do.......... 72⅜
10,000 C. Pac. G. B. b. c. 91⅞
10,000 Int. 1st...b. c. 68½
10,000 C. & N. W. C. G. B. 78
10,000 A. & S. 2d. b. c. 101
1400 W. U. T....b. c. 78¾
1200 do.......... 78⅝
400 do.......s3. 78½
1500 do......b3. 78⅝
600 do.......... 78⅝
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.. 79
5 American Ex. b. c. 62½
300 Pa. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 47¾
500 do.......s3. 47¾
400 do.......... 47⅞
100 do.......s4. 47¾
200 do.......... 47⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 101⅝
100 Erie.....b. c. s3. 36¾
100 do.......... 36⅝
100 do.......... 36½
800 do.......... 36⅝
100 do.......s3. 36½
100 Harlem......b. c. 129½
200 Panama......b. c. 114½
100 Illinois Central.... 90
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3. 77½
1000 do.......... 77½
800 do.......... 77⅜
1000 do.......... 77¼
600 do.......... 77⅛
100 do.......s3. 77
200 do.......s3. 77⅛
3200 do.......... 77¼
100 Del., L. & W..... 109¾
100 do.....b. c. 109⅝
24 do.......... 109½

500 U. Pac....b. c. s3. 36½
1000 do.......... 36½
500 do.......s3. 36⅜
700 do......b3. 36½
100 do.......s5. 36⅜
1300 do.......... 36½
300 do.......... 36⅝
800 do.......... 36½
100 N. J. Cen....b. c. 105¾
300 C. & N. W...b. c. 38⅛
300 do.......s3. 38
100 do......s15. 38⅛
300 do.......s3. 38⅛
700 do.......... 38¼
200 do.......... 38¼
100 do.......... 38
600 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......... 37¾
1100 do.......... 37⅝
200 do......b3. 37⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf.... 55
100 C. & R. I....b. c. 102¼
200 do.......... 102⅛
150 do.......... 102¼
100 C., M. & S. P. b. c. 33⅞
200 do.......... 33¾
100 do......b3. 33¾
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 32⅛
300 do.......... 32
200 do.......... 32⅛
400 Ohio & M....b. c. 26
400 do.......... 25¾
100 do.......... 25⅞
200 do.......... 25¾
100 do......b3. 25¾
100 do.......... 25⅝
100 do.......... 25¾
100 Chi. & Alton....... 98½
15 do.......... 99
100 St. L., I. M. & S.... 16⅛
100 do.......b. c. 16½
100 H. & St. J. b. c. s3. 27⅞
200 do......b3. 28
300 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 12⅜
200 do.......... 12⅝
100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 13½
100 do.......... 13⅝
100 do.......... 13⅞
100 do.......... 13⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 76¼
23,000 do.......... 76
200 Western Union...... 78⅝
900 do......b3. 78⅝
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 39½
100 U. S. Express..... 64¾
100 Am. Express....... 62
100 Pacific Mail....... 47⅞
200 do......b3. 47⅞
500 do.......s3. 47¾
700 Harlem.......s. 129
100 Illinois Central.. 90
400 Erie Railway..... 36⅝
200 do.......s3. 36⅛
500 do.......... 36⅛
100 do......b3. 36⅛
900 do.......... 36⅝
500 do.......s3. 36¼
500 do.......... 36¼
200 do.......... 36⅛
800 Lake Shore...... 77¼
600 do.......... 77⅛
400 do......b3. 77⅛
2000 do.......s3. 77
1600 do.......... 77⅛
200 do.......s5. 77
500 do.......... 77⅛
800 do......b3. 77⅛
300 do.......s3. 77
100 do.......... 77⅛

1000 Un. Pac......s3. 36⅜
1100 do......b3. 36½
900 do.......... 36½
700 do.......s3. 36½
100 Rock Island....... 102¼
400 North-western.... 37⅝
100 do.......... 37½
100 do......b30. 37½
100 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......... 37½
200 do.......s3. 37½
500 do.......... 37⅝
500 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......... 37⅝
200 St. Paul.......s3. 33⅝
200 do.......... 33⅝
100 do.......... 33¾
100 Tol. & Wab....... 32⅛
100 do.......s3. 32⅛
100 do......s10. 32⅛
200 At. & Pac........ 13½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 25¾
300 do.......... 25⅝
200 do......b3. 25¾
350 do.......... 25¾
300 do.......... 25⅞
300 do......b3. 26
200 C., C. & I. C...... 12¾
100 do.......... 12⅞

TUESDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has to-day experienced the strongest and most buoyant feeling of the season, and the result has been a material advance at the close on the final prices of yesterday, and a large volume of transactions in all the investment as well as speculative issues of Stocks and Bonds. Foreign Exchange was firmer on augmented inquiry, Government Bonds were steady and fairly active, and Gold was generally steady at an advance of a fraction in the premium. At the opening of the Exchange the market was firm at an improvement of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. on the final prices of Monday's rates, with a sharp pressure to buy in the leading active Shares, Union Pacific began at 36¾; Erie, 37; Western Union, 78⅞; Lake Shore, 76¾; Ohios, 24¾; Wabash, 32; New-York Central, 101⅛; Rock Island, 102⅛; North-western, common, 37¼; Wabash, 32⅛; C. C. & I. C., 11⅞. On these prices there was an immediate subsequent advance of ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent., North-western reaching 37⅞, C. C. & I. C. 12⅝, Lake Shore 77, and New-York Central 101⅝. On the First Call the upward movement continued, and Lake Shore went to 77⅜, Rock Island 102⅜, Wabash 32⅜, Ohio 25⅝, and C. C. & I. C. touched 13. Union Pacific, Western Union, and the other favorite speculative stocks were about steady at the early advance, and the dealings in all of them were heavy. The investment shares also came in with a brisk advance and on larger than the usual purchases of these high-priced stocks. Harlem rose rapidly from 125¾ to 127½, New-Jersey Central went to 106, Fort Wayne 92½, Michigan Central 74½, "buyer thirty." In the mid-day sales the active Shares were quite steady, but Ohios sold rapidly, and advanced straight to 26⅜, while New-York Central, Lake Shore, and North-western were each ¼ ₱ cent. better than when last quoted. Harlem jumped from 127½ to 128, and on the next sale to 131, and Panama went up from 113 in the morning to 114¼. The dealings at the Second Board were marked by great activity, but Harlem receded to 129½, New-York Central went off ¼, and New-Jersey Central ½. Panama advanced ¼ to 114½; Ohios dropped to 25¾; C., C. and I. C., 12⅝, and the remainder of the list was steady. In the final dealings the whole list was off ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. from the highest point of the day, but closed strong. As compared with yesterday's closing prices, Harlem shows an improvement of 3¼ ₱ cent.; Ohios, 1⅜; C., C. and I. C., and Panama, each 1⅛; New-York Central North-western Common and New-Jersey Central, each ½; North-western Preferred, ¾; Lake Shore, ⅜, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. Western Union and Union Pacific were each ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and Erie ⅞. The total sales were 202,000 shares, with the bulk of the dealings in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-western, Western Union, and Erie. The Gold market was quiet but firm, opening at 109½ and closing at 109⅝, the only prices of the day. The rates on Gold Loans were one to two ₱ cent. for carrying, and two ₱ cent. for borrowing. Government Bonds were steady and moderately active, with the leading sales in Registered '65s at 114¾, Registered '67s at 115¾, Registered 10-40s at 110½@110⅝, and Registered 6s of 1881 at 116⅞. The Railway Mortgages were very active and generally strong, while the sales were distributed over all the leading issues, the Pacifics, as usual, taking the lead, as follows: Firsts, $121,000 at 87½ to 88¾; Sinking Funds, $51,000, at 75¼ to 76¼; Land Grants, $17,000 at 88⅜@88½; Central Pacific Gold bonds, $26,000, at 91¾ to 92; C., C. & I. C. $20,000, at 72@72½; $24,000 New-York Central First, coupon, at 108; and numerous other large lots in various sums at good prices. In the Union Pacifics the higher prices were in each instance obtained in the final sales, and the advance is attributable to the great success attending the Funding of the Income issue. State Securities were quiet, the only noteworthy dealings being in Missouri sixes of 1875 at 99¼; do. of 1876 at 98⅜, and do. of 1877 at 97. Bank Shares were neglected. The Foreign Exchanges were generally firmer on improving inquiry, and sterling 60 days' bills, prime, or equal to prime, were quoted at $4 83½@$4 84; short sight at $4 86@$4 86½, actual selling rates; Reichmarks, 94¾@95⅜; Cables, 96; prime Paris francs, 5.16⅞@5.14⅜.

London advices report Consols weak and lower at 92⅜@92½ for money, and 92½@92⅝ for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Liverpool there was a decline to-day of 2d. in Wheat and an advance of 3d. in Corn.

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $52,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $35,000 for interest on Governments. The Customs receipts were $570,000. The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $4,354,724, against $4,592,531 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the exports were $6,501,318, and of 1872 $5,283,128.

The "street" was full of rumors and surmises to-day as to the cause of the sharp advances in some of the leading stocks to-day, and of course Harlem attracted a great degree of interest. The reason assigned for the advance in this stock was that Commodore Vanderbilt's brokers were reported to be buying, which meant, of course, that there was something "in" it. It is believed that there will be a largely increased dividend on the Fourth Avenue Horse-car Line Stock, which belongs to Harlem, and which will make the latter equivalent to a 12 ₱ cent. stock. Lake Shore went up on the reports of the negotiation of the balance of the new bonds in Europe, and in Union Pacific the advance was attributed to the near approach of the close of the company's Funding operations, and rumors of largely-increased earnings for August and important road projects now under contemplation. Another potent influence in these and all other advances of the day doubtless lies in the fact that capitalists are seeking employment for their capital, either in speculation or by investment in dividend-paying stocks, in preference to loaning it at 2@2½ ₱ cent., the rate which has pervaded the markets to-day.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 22.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	116⅝	116⅞
American Gold	109½	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days:	$4 83½@¾	$4 83½@$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	102	102¼
Pacific Mail	48	47¾
St. Paul Common	33⅛	33¾
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52
Western Union	*78¾	78⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	36½
Lake Shore	76¾	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	32	32⅛
North-western Common	37⅛	37⅝
North-western Preferred	54¼	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109⅛
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¾
Panama	113⅜	114⅛
Erie	37	36⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅝	26
C., C. and Indiana Central	11¾	12⅞
Harlem	125¾	129

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅛	5,045
Harlem	131	125¾	3,400
Erie	37⅜	36⅛	19,200
Erie Preferred	55	55	11
Lake Shore	77½	76⅝	54,300
Wabash	32⅜	32	8,700
North-western	38¼	37¼	21,100
North-western Preferred	55	54½	720
Rock Island	102⅜	102	3,525
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	57
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅞	33⅜	4,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	52¾	52	100
Del., Lack. & Western	109¾	109½	324
New-Jersey Central	106	105¾	105
Michigan Central	74½	74	126
Illinois Central	90	90	200
Union Pacific	37	36⅜	30,200
C., C. & Indiana Central	13	11⅞	7,280
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28	27½	1,660
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	33	32½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	24⅝	11,250
Panama	114½	114¼	405
Western Union	79	78½	19,800
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	14	12⅞	2,000
Pacific Mail	48	47¾	6,400
Quicksilver	33¾	33⅝	300
Quicksilver Preferred	40	39½	500
Wells-Fargo Express	79	79	173
Amer. Mer. Union Express	62¼	62	205
United States Express	64¾	64¾	183
Iron Mountain	16½	16½	200
Chicago & Alton	99	98½	115
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	100
Total sales			202,384

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117	117¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	116⅞	117
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	117½	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅞	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅝	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116⅞	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116¾	117
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110½	110¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅛	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	91½	92
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83	83½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$11,683,000
Gold balances	934,388
Currency balances	1,026,275

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$59,881,214
Currency balances	3,258,896
Gold exchanges	3,818,946
Gold balances	521,092

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	111
Connecticut 6s	103
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	100
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102⅜
Mich. 6s, '83	102⅜
Mich. 7s, '90	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99¾
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98⅛
Fund. bds., due in '94	92⅜
L. bs., due '81 to '91, inc.	94
H. & St. Jo., due '86	91
H. & St. Jo., due '87	91
N. Y. R. Bounty L.	107⅝
N. Y. C. Bounty L.	107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	108
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	108
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	108
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	108
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	113
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	106
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	106
N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	20
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	42
N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	42
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off, Jan. & July	28
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct.	28
N. C. Fund. Act '66	16
N. C. Fund. Act '68	15
N. C. new bs., J. & J.	12½
N. C. 6s, S. T., C. 1	5
Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	103
Rhode Island 6s	103
South Carolina 6s	20
S. C. 6s, Jan. & Jy.	17
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	17
S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	7
Tenn. 6s, old	70
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	70
Tenn. 6s, new, x. c.	51¾
Tenn. 6s, new series	52
Virginia 6s, old	30
Va. 6s, new bs., '66	30
Va. 6s, new bs., '67	30
Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	51¾
Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d ser.	37
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s	67¼
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	48½
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c.	40
Chic. & Alton 1st	105
Joliet & Chic. 1st	103
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	82½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111
Chic., R. I. & P.	106
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	90
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	84
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	77½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104
Del., L. & W. 2d	103½
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	105
Morris & E. 1st	108
Morris & E. 2d	102
Morris & E., 1900	89
Morris & E. C.	89
Erie 1st Ext.	103
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97
Erie 4th 7s, '80	100
Long Dock bds.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	103⅛
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79
Ind., B. & W. 1st	48
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	103½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	99
Clev., P. & A. o. b.	100
Clev., P. & A. n. b.	99¼
Det., M. & T. bds.	97¼
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	99½
Buff. & S. L. 7s	98
Kal. & W. P. 1st	80
L. Shore Div. bds.	98½
L. Shore C. C. 1st	99
L. Shore C. C. 2d	89
L. Shore C. R. 2d	92
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	98¾
Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	92
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	107¼
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	107¼
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	106
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102⅝
Har. 1st 7s C.	107¼
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	76⅞
Cen. Pac. G. bs.	91¾
West. Pac. bs.	83
Union Pac. 1st bds.	88¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	88⅜
Union P. In. p. due	91
Union Pac. S. F.	75⅜
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78½
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
P., F. W. & C. 1st	107
P., F. W. & C. 2d	103
P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	100½
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	72
Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	25
St. L. & I. M. 1st	84½
St. L. & I. M. 2d	58
Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	95
T., P. & W., E. D.	80
T., P. & W., W. D.	73½
Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s	50
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	85
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	70
Tol. & Wab. 2d	71
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	56
Gt. West. 1st, '88	85¼
Gt. West. 2d, '93	68½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	67
Pek., L. & D. 1st	60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

Amer. Exchange	113
Bank. & Brok. Ass'n.	75
Central National	98
Chatham	130
Chemical	1,221
City	300
Commerce	116
Continental	88
Fourth National	99⅞
Fulton	140
Hanover	100
Irving	127
Manhattan	149
Mechanics'	134
Merchants'	119
Merchants' Exch.	107
Metropolitan	129
Nassau	106
New-York	122
Ninth National	100
North America	90½
Oriental	170
Pacific	165
People's	140
St. Nicholas	106
Union	139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 22.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	103½	103¾
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜
Reading	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley	62½	62⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14½	14¾
Northern Central	32½	33
Lehigh Navigation	45⅞	46
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Two ₱ Cent.* on the share capital stock of the company, payable on and after Oct. 1, at the First National Bank of Sandusky, in par exchange to Eastern holders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¼ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 34½; do. Preferred, 55½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 35c.

5:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 34¼@34½; do. Preferred, 53½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 39,000 quarters, of which 24,000 were American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s.@10s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s. 4d.@10s. 9d. for Club do., and 8s. 7d.@9s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ₱ tierce.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped September, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable November and December, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 27s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Spirits Turpentine firm; 33½c. Resin firm; $1 95 for Strained; $4 50 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 25 for Virgin. Tar dull, $2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23
Bees-wax, pks	2
Cotton, bales	1,744
Broom-corn, bales	43
Copper, bbls	267
Eggs, bbls	935
Flour, bbls	11,709
Wheat, bushels	222,355
Corn, bushels	117,614
Oats, bushels	53,850
Rye, bushels	11,500
Malt, bushels	1,400
Barley, bushels	31,895
Beans, bbls	174
Peas, bbls	1,866
Corn-meal, bbls	175
Corn-meal, bags	460
Skins, bales	74
Hops, bales	136
Hides, No.	1,334
Hides, bales	139
Leather, sides	62,714
Spirits Turp., bbls	295
Resin, bbls	1,831
Pork, pks	62
Beef, pks	115
Cut-meats, pks	60
Lard, pks	10
Lard, kegs	1,080
Stearine, pks	49
Butter, pks	3,830
Cheese, pks	10,243
Tallow, pks	82
Starch, bxs	1,875
Tobacco, hhds	341
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	429
Whisky, bbls	489
Wool, bales	559

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pine streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—39,510 bushels Wheat, 944 bdls. Hides, 2,298 bbls. Resin, 300 Hides, 31 cks. Ashes, 75 tcs. Beef, 20 pkgs. Sperm Oil, 250 bales Cotton, 264 sks. Oil Cake, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 550 tcs. Lard, 76 bxs. Clocks, 1,300 bushels Corn, 2 cases Cigars, 74 cks. Skins.

By the ship Jason, for London—47,933 bushels Wheat, 40 hhds. Tallow, 50 bales Hair, 137 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bxs. Spermaceti, 650 bags Bones, 4,810 bales Oil Cake.

By the bark Maite, for Cork—30,331 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Simpatia, for Cork—23,508 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Albion, for Queenstown—2,823 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Capella, for Liverpool—2,960 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Antonio Risso, for Cork—27,500 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Saba, for Limerick—25,948 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Goethe, for Hamburg—31 bales Leather, 14 bags Sumac, 22 bags Bark, 1,847 pks. Leather, 2,050 bbls. Resin, 30 pks. Drugs, 6 cases Organs, 80 hhds. Tallow, 16 bales Tobacco, 172 hhds. Tobacco, 23 bags Rubber, 515 cases Sewing-machines, 241 bdls. Hides, 25 bags Ore, 25 tcs. Grease, 6 bales Cocoa, 24 bags Roots, 23,761 bushels Wheat, 100 bxs. Clothes-Pins, 45 cases Cigars, 15 bales Sarsaparilla, 19 bags Horn Tips, 28 bbls. Casings, 141 bxs. Clocks, 75 cases Can Goods, 100 kegs Caviar, 560 bdls. Hides, 100 bbls. Bark, 5 bales Hops.

By the steamer Crescent City, for Havana—1,020 bbls. Potatoes, 40 bbls. Beans, 16 bxs. Bacon, 300 bales Hay, 331 tcs. Lard, 20 tcs. Hams, 2,000 reams Paper, 4 pks. Butter, 20 pks. Shooks, 22 pks. Machinery, 50 bags Cocoa, 35 tcs. Provisions, 100 tcs. Grease, 1 Billiard Table, 210 Boiler Tubes.

By the ship N. B. Palmer, for Antwerp—6,670 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the schooner Millie Trim, for Port Spain—200 bxs. Cheese, 300 pails Lard, 150 bags Oats, 100 bags Corn, 300 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Bread, 900 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Beef, 200 Shooks, 50 bbls. Meal, 70 bales Hay, 40 Mules, 10 Horses.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guyaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—An active demand prevails for Rio at an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been made of 7,620 bags by the Merimack within the range of 15¾c.@19½c., 3,000 bags by the Albard Fasca at 17c., and 6,000 bags by the Talisman, at Hampton Roads to go to Baltimore, at 18c., gold, usual terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 38,421 bags. The week's receipts have been 22,239 bags; sales, 35,637 bags. Other kinds are held with more firmness at prices rather above the views of buyers, checking transactions. The demand has been fair, but the bids have not been satisfactory. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17c.; and Jamaica, 15½c.@17½, gold, ₱ lb. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports this morning was 105,975 bags, including at New-Orleans, 2,500 bags; Mobile, 4,000 bags; Savannah, 1,500 bags; Hampton Roads, 6,000 bags; Baltimore, 42,034 bags; New-York, 49,041 bags.

COTTON—Has been further reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb., for early delivery, on a moderately active business, chiefly for spinning purposes. Sales, 1,992 bales, including 1,914 bales to spinners and 78 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery a fairly active trade has been reported at a shade easier prices, closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,100 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were last evening and 14,700 bales to-day,) and 1,600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 11-16c.; October, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; November, 15 5-32c.; December, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; January, 15 11-32c.; February, 15 5-32c.; March, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; April, 16 5-16c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,744 bales, including 1,600 bales from Savannah, and 144 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 6,213 bales, and thus far this week 22,683 bales, against 13,729 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 65,536 bales, against 67,821 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 2,609 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; stock in New-York, 40,019 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 112,461 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than a half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 9-16	15 9 16
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been in active request and quoted up to 24c.@29c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 25c.@27c. for fair to prime.

FRUITS—There has been a fair demand noted for foreign Dried, chiefly for new fruit, in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bxs. new Layer Raisins, part in job lots, at $3 20; 1,000 bxs. old do. at $2 75; 2,000 bxs. new Valencia Raisins, part 10½c.; 100 bbls. new Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 100 bbls. old do., part at 6c.; 150 bales Grenoble Walnuts, and 1,000 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fairly active movement reported in State and Western Flour, but at prices rather more favorable to buyers. Shipping and trade Extras have been in most demand, within our revised range. Superfine and No. 2 stock less freely dealt in. The sales since our last have been 21,250 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 10; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 35; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25. Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 11,500 bbls. shipping stock, standard to fancy Extras, part City Mills, at quoted figures.....Southern Flour quiet and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, and $3 75@$4 25 for No. 2 ₱ bbl....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been more active within the range of from $4 20@$5 60 for Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in, but at somewhat irregular prices, ranging from $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$1 95 ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal selling in lots at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—An active trade has been reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, though partly for milling purposes, at, however, a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing weak. The business has been mainly in No. 2 Milwaukee stock, old and new, at the quotations. Winter Wheat has been in more demand, partly for milling, but at lower rates. The dealings have been mostly in the better grades of new Red and Amber Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 219,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20@$1 21 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, nearly all at $1 20 for prime, afloat, which was the closing quotation; $1 16@$1 18 for old No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car lots; $1 13@$1 14½ for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads, nearly all at $1 14 for Prime, afloat; $1 12@$1 13 for new No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock; $1 09@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 09@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 23@$1 26 for new Amber Western, mainly at $1 25 for prime Michigan, afloat, for milling; $1 15@$1 23 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 20@$1 23 for fair to strictly prime, afloat; $1 25@$1 40 for White Western....An unusually brisk business has been reported in Corn, mainly in Mixed Western, at a shade higher prices, closing strong and buoyant. The demand has been mainly on export and regular home trade account, though partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 357,000 bushels at 98c.@99c. for Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 98c. for very good sailing-vessel stock, closing with 98c. freely bid, and 99c.@$1 asked; 97c.@98c. for ordinary to prime Mixed do., in store, mainly at 98c. for prime samples; $1 for High Mixed and Yellow Western, and $1@$1 05 for White do., chiefly at $1 03 delivered, and $1 in store. And for forward delivery of prime Mixed Western 54,000 bushels, September options, at 99c., and 50,000 bushels, Oct. 11 to 31, at 99c., closing with this price bid, and $1 asked....Rye has been quite moderately sought after within the range of 91c.@98c. for poor to choice new; a few carloads sold within this range....Barley has been held rather more firmly, but has been comparatively quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels Lake Shore reported at $1 33. ....Barley Malt has been in fair request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels Western at $1 35, and 1,500 bushels French at $1 80 ₱ bushel....Oats have been more active, but quoted lower, under more liberal receipts and renewed urgency on the part of receivers to place supplies, closing, however, about steady at quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 62c.@66c. for poor to choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 65c. for good average to 66c. for choice Chicago, and 64c. for good average Toledo; 65c.@67c. for new White Western; 63c. for stained new White State, from track. And for forward delivery, of prime new mixed Chicago, 15,000 bushels, October option, at 64½c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in demand in a jobbing way at from $21@$32 ₱ ton. Included in the sales were 20 tons Rye Feed at $28 ₱ ton ....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand here at drooping prices. We quote: Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 13¾c.@14c. At Boston, 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth sold on private terms.

HEMP—Has been dull at old figures; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¾c., currency. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, with a fair demand. Sales have been reported of 7,500 Buenos Ayres, 500 Mexican, 500 Montevideo, 1,200 Wet-salted Texas, and 1,500 City Slaughters, on private terms; also, 850 Dry California at 24c., gold, 30 days.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet and firm, with sales of 200,000 lbs. at 21c., closing at 21¼c.: New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 18c.@20c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c....Scotch Pig-iron has been in light demand, and with small supplies held firmly. Sales 200 tons Eglinton, to arrive, on private terms. Eglinton Pig-iron quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Carnbroe, $37; American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ₱ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold.... Pig-lead has been in light demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@$6 10, gold; Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¼c. Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and unsettled, with Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 20¾c.@21c., gold; Banca at 25c.@25½c., gold....Tin-plates have been quiet, with sales of 500 bxs. Coke Terne and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 12½; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc more active. Sales 50 cks. at 8⅜c.@8¾c.

MOLASSES—A livelier movement has been noted in this line at generally steady prices. The demand has been in good part for stock for Canadian market. Sales have been made of 357 hhds. Humacoa at 44c., and 45 hhds. Cienfuegos at 38c., both (of recent arrival) taken for Canada; 235 hhds. and 35 tcs. Centrifugal at 37c., and 179 hhds. and 50 tcs. do. at 36c., both (old receipts) for shipment; 27 hhds. St. Croix, for jobbing purposes, on private terms; and 180 hhds. Porto Rico (resales) at 46c.@47c., with sundry small lots, in a jobbing way, within our range. Refining stock is comparatively quiet. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 42c.@47c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; St. Croix, 47c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@83c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly on lighter offerings and on good demand; sales, 850 bbls. Strained at $2 30, and 400 bbls. No. 1 at $4@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull and nominal....City Pitch quiet; quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, and quoted higher, with sales reported of 638 bbls. merchantable at 35½c.@35¾c., closing at 35¾c.; 120 bbls. do. to arrive, at 35½c.; 120 bbls., New-York pks., at 37c.; 400 bbls. merchantable, seller October, at 36c.; and 100 bbls. do., buyer October, at 36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds in the local market, chiefly in a jobbing way, on a generally steady basis as to values. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1@$1 20; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.; Linseed-oil from 80c.@81c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@48c.; Yellow do. at 52½c.@57½c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Paraffine, 25c.@35c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request, on the basis of 5c.@5⅛c., in bulk....Refined has been quoted firm, on a fair demand. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls., deliverable Oct. 10 and 15, at 12¼c., quoted for prompt delivery at 12c.@12⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., September, at 11⅞c....Refined, in cases, in demand at 17c....Naphtha in request, with City quoted up to 11c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderately active request for early delivery, but at lower prices, with sales reported of 460 bbls. Western, in lots, at $23 45@$23 62½. Other kinds dull and nominal. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, October option, at $23@$23 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been less sought after and quoted easier in price, with corn-fed at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and grass-fed at 9c.@9¼c.... Bacon has been firm, but inactive; 90 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 14c. And for December delivery, 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear rumored sold at 10¾c., but rumors not confirmed....Cut-meats have been in fair request and held with confidence, with sales reported of 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 9½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 750 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,000 Smoked do. at 15c.@15¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.; 40 bxs. Rib Bellies at 13c....Lard has been depressed, and quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. lower on a moderate movement. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅜c.; 80 tcs. City Steam at 14¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c., and 250 tcs. Refined at 14¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., September, at 14¼c.; subsequently quoted at 14⅜c.; 250 tcs., October, at 14¼c., closing with bids reduced to 14c., and 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅛c....Beef steady, on a light jobbing business. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese held at about previous prices on a fair trade. At the newly inaugurated call at the Butter and Cheese Exchange, to-day, sales were reported of 50 firkins Eastern Butter, firsts, at 38c.; 100 firkins Western do. do. at 30c., and 50 half-firkins Western do., seconds, at 25c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in quite moderate demand generally, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 65½@$2 87½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 1,000 bags Rangoon, in bond, for export, on private terms.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds have been in moderate request, with Clover quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $2 02¼@$2 05; Timothy at $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed in demand, and quoted at $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.; sales, 3,000 bags, by the Edward Percy, at $2 32½, gold, 90 days.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, the advanced prices claimed operating against free purchases, particularly for refining account. Holders, however, have been generally firm in their views, and claiming fully 8½c. for fair, and 8¾c. for good Refining, which figures were 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. above the bids from leading buyers. Sales have been made to-day of 1,505 hhds., 500 bxs., and 5,400 bags, including 530 hhds. Refining Muscovado chiefly at 8⅝c.; 147 hhds. Centrifugal, and 500 bxs. do., at 9½c.; 85 hhds. do. at 9 9-16c.; 129 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8½c.; 550 hhds. do. at 8c.; 64 hhds. St. Croix at 8½c.@9c.; 5,400 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; and last evening 233 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 8 7-16c.@8½c.; good do., 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; prime do., 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7⅞c.@8½c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5⅝c.@7. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@11c.; and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at full prices; sales equal to 135,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Stearine quiet and drooping; sales, 19 tcs. Western at 15½c., with best quoted at 16c.@16¼c., and City at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Full parcels have been in light demand, but there is a better distributing business. Sales embrace 600 half-chests Japan and 500 half-chests Green on private terms, and by auction, 1,350 half-chests Japan at 37c.@56c.

TOBACCO—There has been a very good demand noted for the leading kinds, especially for Kentucky Leaf, at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 hhds Kentucky Leaf at 8¾c.@21c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf on private terms; 21 cases 1870 do. at 8⅞c.; 928 cases 1873 Ohio at 9¾c.@13c.; 81 cases 1873 Wisconsin on private terms; and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ₱ lb. Manufactured stock in fair request within the range of 18c.@47c., in bond, as to quality.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 08 ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The market shows decided strength as to values on all really desirable grades of stock, especially of Domestic Fleece, the demand for which has been quite active, mainly for manufacturing purposes, though, in part, on trade and speculative account. The offerings of stock have been generally on a restricted scale. The advices from the colonial sales at London have been of a lively competition, full and buoyant prices. The tendency in most of the domestic markets is toward a rather higher range, and holders do not appear eager to place supplies at current rates. From San Francisco the reports are of meagre supplies, and a firm though rather quiet market, pending free arrivals of the new Fall Clip. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 231,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, within the range of from 45c.@57½c., including X to XX Ohio at 55c.@57½c.; 185,000 lbs. unwashed stock, in lots, at 35c.@40c.; 18,000 lbs. washed at 55c.@60c.; 34,000 lbs. Combing at 60c.@64c. for washed, and 45c. for unwashed; 28,500 lbs. Scoured at 68c.@82½c.; 12,500 lbs. Georgia chiefly at 39c.@40c.; 14,000 lbs. Nevada at 32c.@35½c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon, 2,000 lbs. Black Pulled, 200 bales foreign Carpet, 125 bales East India, and 25,000 lbs. White Smyrna on private terms; 50 bales and 2,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 37½c.; 100 bales Lambs' Pulled, part at 45c.; 236 bales and 104,000 lbs. California Spring at 24c.@34c.; 10 bales California Fall at 22½c.; 123,000 lbs. Texas at 24½c.@38c., the latter rate for very choice; 51,500 lbs. Mexican, part at 20c.@21c.; 41 bales Cape at 36c.@36½c.; 490 bales and 6,000 lbs. Australian at 52c.@57½c., the latter rate for choice; and 12,000 lbs. Noils, part at 46½c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much animation in the way of berth Freights. Grain room has been less urgently sought after, and quoted lower, by the Liverpool steam lines. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions have been rather more liberal at the ruling figures, chiefly for Liverpool. The offerings of Produce for the Continent have been quite limited, with rates ruling low. The chartering business has been more active, with rates generally quoted about steady. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum has been in fair demand; for Naval Stores and Lumber in moderate request, and for Cotton from the Southern ports, for the United Kingdom, Continent, and Baltic, more active at the ruling figures. Vessels for general cargo have been in rather limited demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, prompt shipments, at 3-16d.; 850 bales do.. next week, at ¼d.; 500 bales do., forward shipments, at 5-16d.@⅜d., ₱ lb.; 36,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels, (a two boat load bin,) at 4d.; 8,000 bushels at 4½d. ₱ standard bushel, and 12,000 bushels do., in bags, at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 9,500 bxs. Cheese, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 1,100 bxs. Bacon, and 150 pks. Lard at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 340 pks. Naval Stores and 75 tcs. Beef on private terms. Also a German bark, 364 tons, (now here,) with about 1,300 bales Cotton, from Mobile or Galveston, at ⅝d. ₱ lb., with option of the Continent; a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, (now here,) with about 1,600 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d., with option of Havre, and if to Bremen, at 15-32d. ₱ lb., and £10 gratuity....For London, by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, reported at 45s. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s., and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 1,600 pks. Provisions at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol Channel direct, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters of Grain at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For Bristol Channel and orders, a Dutch ship, 775 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 70s.; and a British bark, 371 tons, with Syrup from do. at 80s....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; a German bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d., with option of the Continent, and 5s. for the German or Danish Baltic, or Gothenburg, direct; a Norwegian bark, 255 tons, (now here,) with naval stores, from Charleston, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d....For Newcastle, the vessel alluded to in our last was a German bark, 285 tons, which gets 4s. 3d. for Refined Petroleum....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 4s.; and an American bark, 512 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., reported at the same rate....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 416 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 6d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Resin, 1,050 pks. Tallow, &c., 1,650 pks. Leather, 200 pks. Tobacco, and 2,000 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 497 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms, quoted at about 11-16d ₱ lb....For a French or Italian port, in the Mediterranean, direct, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 16,500 cases Petroleum at 16c., and £10 gratuity....For Java, an American ship, 960 tons, hence, with about 25,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 37½c., with Coal for balance of cargo, on owner's account....For Boston, two barks, 1,091 and 653 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 75s.... For New-York, three barks, 578, 307, and 244 tons, with Coffee, reported from Batavia and Padang, at 75s.; and another, 436 tons, with do., from Padang, at 75s.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Wool steady and firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 55c.@56c.; Extra, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 47c.@51c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 48c.@50c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@65c.; do. Unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@63c.; Fine, Unwashed, 34c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, Washed, 38c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@35c.; do. Unwashed, 25c.@28c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 42c.@46c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 43c.@47c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 27c.@30c.; do. Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 30c.@37c.; do. Coarse, 25c.@35c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at $1 03; No. 2 Spring, 98¾c., cash; 98½c., September; 94⅝c., October; No. 3 Spring, 91c.@91½c.; Rejected, 86c.@87c. Corn active and higher, closing 2c.@3c. below best prices; No. 2 Mixed, 83⅛c., cash; 83¼c., September; 81c., October; 72¾c., seller all the year. Oats active and higher; sales No. 2 at 53½c., cash; 50⅛c., October; Rejected, 51c.; White, 54c. Rye firm; No. 2 at 91c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 07, cash or September; $1 02, October; No. 3 Spring, 89c.@92c. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales at $22 75, spot; $18 12½, seller all the year. Lard firm and in fair demand; sales at 14½c., spot; 11¾c., seller all the year; 11⅞c., February. Bulk Meats, nothing doing. Whisky active and higher at $1 03. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Kingston, 7c. On open board this afternoon Wheat closed active and unsettled at $1 00¼, cash and September; 95¼c. October. Corn closed firm at 83½c., cash and September; 81c. October. Oats firm and higher at 54c., cash and September; 51¼c.@51⅜c., October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Flour steady; in good demand; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, car-lots, old Milwaukee Club at $1 22; round lots offered at $1 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10; Extra White Michigan, $1 32. Corn firm; sales, 3,000 bushels at 93c.@94c. Barley scarce and advancing; prime Canada nominally $1 30; some holders have withdrawn from the market. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed firm but unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 70 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 43,300 bushels; Barley, 3,300 bushels; Lumber, 483,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Lumber, 133,000 feet. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days, and from the latter for nine days, was—Wheat, 1,905,000 bushels; Corn, 1,482,000 bushels; Oats, 201,000 bushels; Barley, 37,500 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 15¼c. for new. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 25; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75. Wheat quiet; Western heavy; No. 1 Red Western, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 24@$1 25; Rejected do., $1 10@$1 17; Amber Western, $1 24@$1 26; White Western, $1 25@$1 35; Red Maryland, $1 25@$1 38; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 38; do. White, $1 20@$1 35. Corn strong; White Southern, $1 03@$1 05; Yellow do., $1@$1 05; Mixed Western, 98½c. Oats firmer; Southern, 62c.@63c.; Western Mixed, 60c.@62c.; do. White, 63c.@64c. Rye dull at 96c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and weaker. Pork nominal; Mess, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, packed, 10c.@10¼c.; no Sides here. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard—Jobbing sales at 15½c. for Refined. Butter—Western strong, scarce, and wanted; choice to fine, 28c.@30c.; fair to good, 22c.@26c. Coffee strong and in good demand at 16¾c.@19¾c. Petroleum quiet, but firm; Crude, 4¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 06@$1 07.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Flour active; low grades unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Fall, $1 05½@$1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15½@$1 16. Corn higher, but slow; No. 2 Mixed, 82c. on track. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 54c., in elevators; 54c.@54¼c., October. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork dull at $24 75. Bacon dull, irregular, and lower for jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 10¼c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16⅜c.@16½c.; also, Shoulders, 10¼c, buyer October; offered at close of market at 10c. cash and buyer September, and Clear Sides offered at 16c. Lard lower; Summer, 14c. Live Hogs in fair demand; stockers, $4 25@$5; medium, $5@$5 50; Yorkers and Bacon, $6@$6 75; Butchers, $7@$7 50. Cattle quiet; Texans, $1 50@$4 25; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 50@$6. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Lake and Rail Imports—Flour, 19,352 bbls.; Wheat, 101,697 bushels; Corn, 196,697 bushels; Oats, 52,487 bushels; Rye, 460 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 139,658 bushels; Corn, 106,895 bushels; Oats, 54,721 bushels; Flax-seed, 5,380 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 23,877 bushels; Corn, 41,640 bushels; Oats, 64,598 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat neglected; prices entirely nominal; no disposition to operate. Corn active; opening at 90½c., advancing to 91c., closing at 90c.; sales, 145,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90½c.@91c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 60c. Rye nominally 90c. Barley-malt unsettled; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 35c.@37c.; Western prime, 28c.@30c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@25c.; Common, 22c. Cheese quiet but firm; New-York State, fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do., prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western Reserve, 12¼c.@13¼c.; half-skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs firmer; Pennsylvania, 25c.; Western, 22c.@24c. Clover-seeds, new, $10 50@$11 50. Flour dull; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 24@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye, 98c.@$1. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 99c.@$1; Western Mixed, 98c. Oats in good demand; White, 65c.@66c.; Mixed, 63c.@64c. Whisky, $1 07. Petroleum—Refined, 11⅞c., spot, and during the month; Crude, 8c.@8⅛c.

TOLEDO, Sept 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 17; Extra do., spot, $1 22; to arrive, $1 23; Amber Michigan, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 07½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 13. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, spot, 87½c.; September, 86¾c.; October, 84c.; New, November, 70c.; Low Mixed, 86c.; White, 87½c.; Michigan, 84c.; no grade, 85½c. Oats in good demand; No. 1, 56½c.; No. 2, spot, 54c.; September, 55c.; Michigan, spot, 54½c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 83c.@85c. Oats scarce and firm at 58c.@60c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork nominal. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15⅞c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c.; plain, 13½c.@13⅝c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15⅝c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky firmer at $1 02. Bagging—2 lb. Kentucky Hemp, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Flax and Jute as to weight, 14c.@14¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2, 96c. spot and September; 93¾c. October. Oats stronger and scarce; No. 2, 50c. Corn lower, closing weak; No. 2 Mixed, 84½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, 95c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 15 cash and September. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm and higher at 85c.@87c. Oats firm at 48c.@55c. Rye firm at $1@$1 01. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and scarce; Western Reserve choice, 30c.@32c.; Central Ohio choice, 28c.@30c.; medium, 24c.@27c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; Summer, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull, offering at 9½c.; Sides nominal. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Sides, 16c.@16½c. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 02.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Hay lower; choice $25. Pork dull and lower at $26. Lard easier; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c.@16¾c. Sugar firmer. Molasses—No sales. New Syrup—6 bbls. received and sold on private terms. Corn-meal held firmer at $4 50. Other articles unchanged. Gold, $1 09½. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium. Sterling, $5 31.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 20@$1 20⅛; No. 1 White, $1 16¼; Amber Michigan, $1 10½@$1 11. Corn dull and declining. Oats in good demand at 52c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn very firm; better prices; High Mixed, 91c.; Low Mixed, 90c.; in the ear on the track, 86c.@87c. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 56c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; 97c. for Western Mixed. Oats lower; sales, 4 cars No. 2 White State at 63c. Barley very firm for boat loads; car lots held higher; 2 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 35; demand fair; holders' views above buyers. Malt steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 22; round lots held at $1 20. Corn firm; sales of 2,800 bushels at 93c.@95c. Barley scarce and firm; Prime Canada held at $1 30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand, at $4@$8. Corn scarce and firm at $1@$1 05. Oats higher at 64c.@65c. Lard lower at 15¾c.@16¾c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,071 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,109 head, or 477 cars, against 428 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at about last week's prices for good Cattle, with buyers claiming concessions. Common and thin stock, of which there is an undue proportion, is lower and hard to sell. About 1,700 head were disposed of. Sales of 241 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,288 lbs. to 1,386 lbs., at $6 15@$6 37½; 450 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 885 lbs. to 1,685 lbs., at $3 50@$6 87½; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 919 lbs. to 1,250 lbs., at $4@$5 62½; 175 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,050 lbs. to 1,217 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 950 lbs. to 1,207 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 50; 400 head Texas Steers, ranging from 863 lbs. to 1,130 lbs., at $3 50@$4 75; 21 head Missouri Steers, averaging 833 lbs., at $3 20; 10 head State Oxen, averaging 1,820 lbs., at $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week. The market opened slow and draggingly, owners asking more than buyers were disposed to pay. The only sales reported were 12,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 91 lbs., at $4 50@$5; a small lot Canada Sheep, averaging 133 lbs., at $5 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active and strong; Yorkers, $6@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7@$7 75; choice lots a shade higher.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept 22.—Cattle—Sales, 5,500; market dull and prices lower, under heavy receipts, and offers at 10c.@20c. decline failed to tempt buyers. Common to choice native Steers sold at $4@$6; Stockers, $2 25@$3 75. Shipments, 4,000. Hogs—Sales, 11,000; market moderately active and steady; sales $6 25@$7 40 for Common to Extra. Shipments—12,000. Sheep steady; sales, 700; market firm at $2 25@$4 50 for Common to Choice.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 22.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,499 head. There were fewer Cattle offering than last week, but prices did not improve, and trade was not very active. Sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9 25; second quality, $7@$8 25; third quality, $5 50@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,838 head. There was a fair run of trade, and prices advanced ½c. ₱ lb. on all grades. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$4 each; extra, $4 25@$6 25; Spring Lambs, 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Cotton easy; some sales lower; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,582 bales; gross, 1,642 bales; sales, 1,033 bales; stock, 10,309 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton easy at ⅛c. decline; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,259 bales; gross, 1,316 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 12,036 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 879 bales; gross, 1,117 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 21,396 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 736 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,610 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,038 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 786 bales; exports, coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,689 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Sept. 23: Nos. 67, 68, 110, 113, 115, 89, 90, 91.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 23: Nos. 183, 224, 226, 227, 231, 234, 237, 138, 179, 194. The Commission will hold two sessions each day until further notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
24—Marvin, &c., vs. Smith.
26—Campbell vs. Muiller, &c.
47—Bixby vs. Westcott.
60—Jessen, &c., vs. Peters, &c.
73—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
75—Bruce vs. Frazier, &c.
93—In the matter of Mead.
103—Knight, Receiver, vs. Ott, &c.
104—Ludlow vs. B. & M. R. R. Co.

Nos.
105—People, &c., vs. Chabmer.
107—Tenth National Bank vs. Roche, &c.
134—Schofield vs. Reilly, &c.
150—Wright vs. Pitcher.
151—Marshall vs. Fowler.
159—Riley vs. Corwin, &c.
160—Newell, &c., vs. King, &c.
179—Cotton vs. Murray, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
25—Lyddy vs. The Marsh Land Company.
26—Lyddy vs. Driggs.
24—Shine vs. Doyle.
113—Josephs vs. Goldman.
156—Griffin vs. Wilde et al.
196—Kafka vs. Guttsadt.
97—Griggs vs. Union Trust Company.
219—Fox vs. Oppenheimer.

Nos.
226—Brown vs. Levy.
260—Brown vs. Hacket.
411—Ogden vs. Duncalf et al.
274—Heuschel vs. Ludlow.
275—Zucker vs. Zucker.
276—Solmson vs. Schlesinger.
277—McLane vs. Heedia.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
191—Francisco vs. Lampheor.
198—Werder vs. Koffman.
907—Cheny vs. McManus.
76—Greenwood vs. Steele.
163—Kimball vs. McKinley.
170—Same vs. Same.
176—Hoffman et al. vs. Styles.
305—Daniel vs. Fleming.

Nos.
569—Gawtry vs. The Silk Manufacturing Co. of Long Island.
914—Carpenter vs. Dempsey.
1034—Cole vs. Dalton.
278—Hecks vs. Horton et al.
280—Deane et al. vs. Wilson.
281—Beatty et al. vs. Percy.
282—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
23—Blackfan vs. Aaron et al.
18—Crooker vs. Keal.
167—Streit et al. vs. Jacobson.
103—Faulke vs. Blinks.
119—Gibbs vs. Hanson.
100—Fessler vs. Faust.
204—Rheinbold vs. Van Dyke.
208—Wronkow et al. vs. McBurnie.
211—Frank et al. vs. Ganzenmuller.

Nos.
212—Kroeber vs. Foley.
240—Helmke vs. Warsaur.
364—Isaacs vs. Benton et al.
387—Simon vs. De Fries.
920—Hendrix vs. The Bradley Window Co.
972—Lindsay et al. vs. Batelle.
996—Borcel vs. Veile.
3132—Griggs et al. vs. Thompson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Farrell, robbery.
John Hartigan, robbery.
John Huggard, Jr., William Mehan, Bernard Reilly, and Henry Burns, robbery.
John F. Casey, felonious assault and battery.
William Goetling, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Hanley, grand larceny.
William Madigan, grand larceny.
John Shay, grand larceny.
Henry Wilson, grand larceny.
Stephen Brown, grand larceny.
Charles Glover, grand larceny.
Daniel McGuire, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The decision in the New-York Police Justices case was not handed down in the Court of Appeals this morning.

The following decisions were handed down, and judgments and orders affirmed: William H. Platt et al. vs. George Platt; Francis Carroll vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; John Tracey, Jr., vs. Samuel Corse; The People ex rel. David Green and other Commissioners, &c., vs. The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company; Elisha Bloomer vs. Thomas Sturges et al; David A. Sanborn vs. Marshall Lefferts, impleaded, &c.; Thomas Pendergast, administrator, &c., vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Albrick Hubbel and another Trustee, &c., vs. Anthony Lerock; The People ex rel. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of the City and County of New-York; Philip Caswell, Jr., et al. vs. Thomas Davis; John McEntee et al. vs. Anna M. Harrison et al.; Edward Tracy vs. Thomas McManus, impleaded; John H. Harris vs. The Panama Railroad Company; Andrew S. Wheeler vs. John Clark; Erastus Mayo vs. Charles J. Shuttleworth, impleaded, &c.; John Southworth vs. George K. Bennett; Abraham W. Leggett et al. vs. George H. Hyde, impleaded, &c.; The City of Ogdensburg vs. Henry Lovejoy; Mary F. Wade vs. Martin Kalbfleish; Robert McKinstry et al. vs. Walter T. L. Sanders et al., Executors; Robert J. Hall et al. vs. The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America; William H. Raynor vs. Mortimer Porter; Vincenzo Cosoni et al. vs. Virginia Ree et al.; Gotlieb Grisseler et al. vs. Nicholas W. Stuyvesant; David H. Judson vs. James T. Easton et al.; William E. Taylor, Executor, &c., vs. Maria Dodd et al.; Newell Morey vs. John W. Webb et al.; Patrick Slattery, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New-York; The Morris Run Coal Company vs. The Salt Company of Onondaga.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Azurial B. Pierce et al. vs. Orrin H. Tuttle et al.; Orrin A. Torry vs. Abram M. Black; Jennie S. Rose vs. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company; Jacob W. Reynolds, Administrator, &c., vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Duane C. Allis vs. John Leonard et al.; Mary Rose Hunt vs. Horace Hunt.

Order of General Term reversed and motion for new trial denied with costs—Oliver Houton et al. vs. George W. Miller, impleaded.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs, and order appealed from affirmed, with costs against appellants—George Barker, survivor, &c., vs. William D. White et al.

Order of General Term of Supreme Court granting plaintiff leave to sue reversed and case remanded to hear and determine appeal, with costs—The Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Theodore Tomlinson.

Appeal from order of General Term of Superior Court dismissed with costs—The Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Theodore E. Tomlinson.

Order reversed with costs—Alvah Miller vs. Charles S. P. Bowles et al., No. 1; Nathan Appleton vs. Charles S. P. Bowles et al., No. 2.

Judgment reversed and case remitted to the Supreme Court, with direction that a peremptory writ issue requiring the defendant to pay to the relator $1,263 68, and interest from April 12, 1867, with costs—The People ex rel. William H. Churchman vs. The Board of Trustees of the New-York State Institution for the Blind.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—James H. Taylor vs. William A. Guest; Thomas A. Tyng vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York.

Order reversed and motion for peremptory mandamus denied with costs—The People ex rel. James Ryan vs. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.

Judgment of General Term reversed and decree of Surrogate affirmed, without costs as to either party in this court—Mary O'Gara, Administratrix, vs. Bridget Clearken.

Motion denied with $10 costs—Jacob P. Tallman vs. Charles E. Bresler.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Crow vs. Richards; motion denied without costs.

Sullivan vs. Watson; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech et al.; Jones vs. Hart; Cullinan vs. Welsh et al.; Jones vs. Hart; motions denied.

Watrous vs. Gayton; memorandum.

Lyon vs. Matsell et al.; motion denied; memorandum.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the matter of the Department of Public Parks, &c.; motion denied; opinion.

Ayliffe vs. McKenna; Marcher vs. Carman; memorandums for counsel.

Cochrane vs. Fairbie; Taylor vs. Staats; orders as settled.

Schofield vs. Conners; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Lissner vs. Halbe; default opened and defendant allowed to defend on payment of costs of inquest and subsequent proceedings, and $10 costs of the motion.

Fowler vs. Fowler; motion to discontinue granted, on payment of costs of motion.

Cowen vs. Suydam et al.; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Walsh vs. Love; Hamilton vs. Sledge; Merchant et al. vs. Moore; Bayne et al. vs. Bond; Georgia Home Insurance Company vs. Clews; Foot vs. Hatch; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Ryan vs. Casey; extra allowance of one per cent. granted.

Rosenthal vs. The Mayor of New-York; motion for judgment on the answer as frivolous granted.

In the matter of Trust; application granted.

OFFICER M'KENZIE'S ASSAILANTS.

John C. Mooney, of No. 107 Bleecker street, was arraigned before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault on Officer Charles McKenzie, of the Thirty-second Precinct, on the night of the 18th of July last. On the night in question, Officer McKenzie arrested Mooney in One Hundred and Seventeenth street on suspicion of burglary. He was conveying his prisoner along St. Nicholas avenue, and when near the junction of Seventh avenue the latter whistled in a peculiar manner. At this signal a man jumped out of the darkness and attacked the officer. He succeeded, however, in driving the fellow off, holding on to his prisoner at the same time. The two had only proceeded a short distance, when Mooney repeated the whistle signal. This time it was answered promptly by a powerful fellow, who made a desperate assault with a club upon the officer. A fierce struggle ensued, but as Mooney managed to free himself, the two ruffians proved too much for the policeman, and left him senseless on the ground, bleeding from two stab wounds in the body, and several cuts in the head. Mooney was arrested on Monday last by Officer Terwilliger, of the Eighth Precinct. The ruffian was fully identified by McKenzie as his assailant, and committed by Justice Murray for examination.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,
B. D. Gause, D. D.,
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

SEABURY SEMINARY.

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, Junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 5th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN PROFESSOR will open an evening class on the 1st of October for gentlemen desiring to learn German: terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, No. 31 East 18th st.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

D. S. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,
Jno. Auchincloss,
John Adriance,
Jas. B. Adriance,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Adam T. Bruce,
Benjamin Curtis,
Henry Day,
Jas. H. Goadby,
Parker Handy,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
John L. Melcher,
Orson D. Munn,
Wm. H. Osborn,
James Somerville
Homer H. Stuart.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL, graduate of the Imperial Military College at Berlin, will be resident Professor of German Language.

Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.

Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,

Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph .D., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

THE MISSES ANGIER WILL OPEN A SCHOOL for young girls on the last Monday in September, at their residence, No. 58 Irving place. For circulars and references, apply at the above address.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL-QUALIFIED teacher desires a few classes in Rhetoric, English Literature, or Composition; best of references given. Address C. C., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
"Fun's over; study begins." ☞
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS visiting governess, to instruct children under fifteen in all the English branches and French; best references given. Call on or address Miss PITCHER, No. 22 West 14th st., City.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, EXPERIENCED in her profession, has a few morning hours disengaged. Address Miss G. F. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—MARY E. HANDLEY against DANIEL A. HIGGINS, as Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Higgins, deceased, Mary Dee Higgins, Mary A. Higgins, Catharine A. Higgins, Daniel A. Higgins, Eliza T. Higgins, William G. Higgins, Honora I. Higgins, Johanna Celia Higgins, Frances T. Higgins, John S. Higgins, Loretta J. Higgins, Patrick Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) John Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) Owen Riley and Margaret, his wife: Abijah S. Smith, Timothy Ganey and Ellen, his wife; John Ford and Theresa, his wife; Andrew Helms and Catharine, his wife; Frederick Cordier and Barbara, his wife; Henry J. Moeisch and Margaret, his wife; Ferdinand Gueutert and Anna, his wife; the Village of College Point, James Palmatier and Margaret, his wife; Patrick Hallaran and Frances, his wife; John Madden and Catharine Jane, his wife; John T. Pearsall and Phoebe, his wife; Isabella McBrien and John McBrien, her husband; Alexander Formosa and Francesca, his wife; Mary Ghio, Antoine D. Ghio, Augustus B. Ghio and Maringa, his wife; John B. Lertora, otherwise Lutera, and Catharine, his wife; John Howarth and Hannah, his wife; John E. A. McBrien, Leopold Gusthal, Daniel H. Forman and Euphemia, his wife; Benjamin W. Downing and Georgiana U., his wife; Martin Meagher and Mary, his wife; John Courboy and Johanna, his wife; Michael Kennagh and Mary, his wife; William Eubanks, George Helms, Otto Russell, Benjamin Tatham, William W. Sharpe, John E. Lassey, John Lindemann, Henry Clement, Isaac Bloodgood, Charles A. Roe, Samuel D. Roe, James Brown, William Hall, Charles Schlesinger, Joseph Blumenthal, Ann Elizabeth Rapelyea, individually and as Executrix, &c., of Martin Rapelyea, deceased; Richard Cornell, William Turner, John Hanlon, Henry Lewis, David Godley and Catharine, his wife; Thomas Webb, John Cadness, John Higgins, Charles Devlin, Henry Bunke, Lester Lewis, Zachariah Roe, James Fowler, Richard Mold, Thomas Churchill, A—— K. P. Dennett, Thomas Reidy, Barney McMahon, William Lawrence, Charles Smith, Joseph Palmer, L. Bradford Prince, Thomas Welch, Michael Larkin, Henry Price, Lorens Ritter, Hugh Sweeney, J—— E. Lawrence, William Cole, Mary Reidy, the widow, and Margaret Reidy, Anna Reidy, and Patrick Reidy, children and heirs at law of Patrick Reidy, deceased, and William Joseph Palmer, Junior, and Nellie, his wife.—Second amended summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the second amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated July 30, 1874.

FLANAGAN & BRIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 31 Nassau street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874.
FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au12-1aw6wW

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—CARMEN CARVAJAL, plaintiff, against HANNAH MIGEL, Solomon Migel, Seabury Lawrence, Sarah N. Burgess, Thomas Houston, Frederick Steinle, and Solomon Bernstein, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1874.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1874. COUDERT BROTHERS,
au26-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-1aw6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES,
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER,
m201aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Henry Wimmer lost his life on the cars, and left his wife and three children (one only three days old) in destitute circumstances. Generous people willing to aid where aid is really needed can address or call at No. 332 East 9th st., Room No. 7.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

FOR SALE.—A CHEAP DUPARQUET & HUOT French oyster and chop bench; only used two months. Inquire at No. 364 Canal st., in the saloon.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantels, all kinds floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	*Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 26
PEMBROKE..........

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND......Sept. 23	COLINA......Sept. 11
NEDERLAND......Oct. 17	SWITZERLAND......Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND......Sept. 11
VADERLAND......Oct. 17	COLINA......Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin......$90	Second cabin......$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 21

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	California, Saturday, Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday...Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

As low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.	The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Egypt.....Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	England.......Oct. 17, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Mexico)..........Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Oct. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Oct. 10

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Oct. 10, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
JAPAN..........Oct. 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Sept. 26.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....4:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 23d.. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 24th...6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 24th.. 2.30 P. M.	Friday, 25th.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th..... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th.. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th.10:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 30th.7:00 A. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st., at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 815 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the third Monday of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order changing the name of the Corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to the "Mariners' Family Asylum."

Dated Sept. 19, 1874.

Mrs. C. J. CORNING, First Directress.
BOYES & GOVE, Attorneys. s23-1aw6wW